

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 10, 1913

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Two Gettysburg Speeches

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES ANOTHER NOTABLE SPEECH ON THE OLD BATTLE GROUND

Gettysburg was the turning point in the war for union and liberty. And some words have been spoken there that will outlast the very granite rock of the soldiers' monuments.

It was a hard thing for President Wilson to make a speech on the spot where Lincoln stood, but he did it. And his speech will be read and heard by those who need it most—the southern people who are still sensitive and hesitant about speaking out their best sentiments. It is good to have a Southern Democratic president tell us that the grand army of the future is "the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin."

Lincoln at Dedication

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Within the next few weeks we propose a treat to our readers in the form of a series of letters written by a pioneer of Jackson County.

These articles will deal with the early history of McKee, Berea and other places of interest in Jackson and adjoining counties, also with the lives of prominent men of early times, John G. Fee, Cassius Clay and others. See Press. Frost's letter which appears in this issue on page 5.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

We call special attention of farmers to the very seasonable article, "Cowpeas in the Corn," by Prof. Montgomery on page 7. It will be worth the price of ten years subscription to The Citizen to every one who will follow its instructions.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

- PAGE ONE
Editorials.
News of the Week.
Southern Conference.
- PAGE TWO
Editorials.
Temperance.
Sunday School.
- PAGE THREE
Books in the Home.
Sunday School and Education.
- PAGE FOUR
Local News.
- PAGE FIVE
Effective Speech by Robt. G. Ingersoll.
Prof. Frost's Letter.
- PAGE SIX
Serial Story.
- PAGE SEVEN
Home Course in Scientific Agriculture.
Cowpeas Sown in Corn.
Pointers for Orchard and Garden.
- PAGE EIGHT
Eastern Kentucky News.

Are You a Teacher?

This week in a thousand valleys school begins! Among the teachers is an army of raw recruits. If you are one of these new beginners, listen to your uncle for a minute!

Think a bit before you begin. What is this business of school teaching for any way? It is to benefit the children.

And what is a child? A bundle of muscles and possibilities without experience. If you are what you ought to be, you will be somewhat afraid of that room full of little people. Remember that they also will be afraid of you. Your first duty is to make friends.

Remember that every child wants to do something. God has made them full of desire to do things. If you will just tell them of good things to do and show them how they will love you and follow you as sheep follow the man with a bag of salt.

But you must have real salt and not sand to offer them, and you must put it down in the grass where they can get it and not hang the bag in some tree top beyond their reach.

God bless (He certainly will bless) every true hearted young man and young woman who undertakes to be the friend of a school house full of boys and girls.

How to Buy a Piano—Don't

The Editor saw a house which was rotting down for lack of paint. The roof leaked and was patched with tarred paper. The windows were broken and stuffed with rags. The lot on which the house stood was mortgaged. The people in the house worked hard and sometimes went hungry and sometimes went cold.

But a glibbed-tongued agent persuaded those people to buy a piano. He said it was worth \$400, but they could have it for \$225, they could pay him \$5. a month, and the piano—a shining varnished affair—had been brought into that wretched little house and had been there two years. It had stopped all payments on the mortgage which rested on the little home, it had eaten the bread out of the children's mouths and kept them barefoot so they could not go to school in the winter, and finally, after \$140. had been paid, the agent came and took it away because they were not able to make the payments quite promptly and fast enough.

Now it was a brave thing for those people to attempt to buy a piano, but it was not a wise thing. They made a bad bargain to begin with and every member of that little group will suffer through life from that mistake.

If they had bought a sewing machine, or a cow, or built a henhouse, these things would have helped them pay off the mortgage and by and by purchase a cabinet organ for \$50. which would have given more joy than any glistening, badly tuned piano could have done.

There is such a thing as paying too much for a whistle!

Bad Management of the State

There is often danger that we blame our governors, legislators and rulers too much. But there has certainly been mismanagement when a new school is begun before the teachers have been paid for the schools they taught last year.

WORLD NEWS

War in the Balkans—Riots in South Africa—Premier Asquith in Ireland—Brazilian Envoy Visits Grand Canyon.

WAR IN BALKANS
The fierce cornered war between Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece is proving more disastrous to life than the war with Turkey.

LORD WEARDALE



Lord Weardale is one of the representatives of Great Britain to the conference which will arrange for a colonial celebration by all Anglo-Saxon countries of the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

Ten days fighting between Bulgarians and Servians resulted in a

loss of between 30,000 to 40,000 lives, with no known advantages gained by either side. The Greeks report victories.

STRIKE RIOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg one of the largest cities of South Africa is the scene of mob riots by the striking miners. All trains and street cars suspended service, no newspapers were published. Armed police and troops guard the city. 110 were reported killed in a conflict of the miners with the authorities, Saturday.

Such a scene of terror has not been equalled in Johannesburg except at the outbreak of the Boer war.

PREMIER ASQUITH GUEST OF THE IRISH

The Irish National Party entertain Premier Asquith as the guest of honor at a banquet celebrating the second passage of the Home Rule by the House of Commons.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER GRAND CANYON

Dr. Muller, Brazilian Secretary of State who is returning the visit of Secretary Root to Brazil, waxed enthusiastic over the views of the Grand Canyon. "I am coming back for a long stay," he said, "and watch the sun set on the most beautiful work of God."

RECALL OF RULER DEMANDED.

Pretoria, Transvaal.—The recall of the governor general of the Union of South Africa, Viscount Gladstone, is demanded by the federated trades unions. At a meeting of the federation, at which 12,000 delegates were present, it was unanimously resolved to petition the Imperial government to take this action because the governor general employed troops to suppress the strike.

Henry Watterson's Last Speech

A NOTABLE EFFORT. SAYS IT IS HIS LAST PUBLIC ADDRESS

Put-in Bay, O., July 4.—Henry Watterson, vice-president general of the Interstate Perry centennial commission, was a speaker at the Perry celebration here today. Colonel Watterson announced that this was the last public address he intended to make.

"We are told, and most of us believe, that those are best governed who are least governed. Yet we have one big congress in the nation's capital, and 48 little congresses in the several state capitals, constantly in session, to make and unmake laws to vex the people and confuse the courts. Inevitably respect for law is lowered, and here as elsewhere, familiarity breeds contempt.

"Through chance majorities, stable in nothing, we would regulate the tastes, morals and habits of the people by act of assembly. Perennially reproaching congress we nevertheless augment the powers of congress. We are creating a system of centralized bureaucracy and supplementing the civil service with multifarious commissions. We have a standing army of officials. Collectivism, robbing man of his individuality, trusts nothing to the force of nature, the genius of our institutions and the providence of God.

"Let us not be too sure of ourselves. If we preserve that which Washington, Franklin and Jefferson contemplated; that which Jones and Perry, Harrison and Shelby fought

for; that which each side of the war of sections claims it aimed at—intelligent freedom—we shall have done well.

"We have not been so well governed that we may not be better governed. But I would summon reform through reason, not emotion. I would have regeneration come by growth, not by sperm; and so, despite the impatience and unthinking, I look for them to come in their own good time and order; because I have faith in that people who seem chosen of God; in that fabric which seems ordained of God; in the destiny of that land under the blessing of God, who in its darkest hour raised up Washington to defend and Lincoln to save his own all-wise purpose, and will never suffer the empire or the sacrilegious to undo the work of his hand.

"Perry nailed to his masthead the brave words of the unconquerable Lawrence, 'Don't give up the ship.' May we not amplify and extend them to embrace the sweep and reach of our institutional system? On land and sea, in glory and in peril, whenever the republic rides the waves too proudly or is threatened by foes within or without, let us take them as a message from heaven, and pass them on to our neighbors and teach them to our children. 'Don't give up the ship. Don't give up the ship. Don't give up the ship.'

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Congress and Tariff Bill—Perry Celebration—Texas Weather—Strike Ended—Washington Has a Dry Sunday—Negro Outlaw Shot.

CONGRESS TARIFF BILL

Republican Senators are ready to attack the Tariff Bill at the first opportunity. They can delay its passage by protracted debate which they may prolong to five weeks if they cannot defeat it. They have amendments and substitutes to offer. La Follette and Smoot will lead the fight.

PERRY CELEBRATION

Erie, Pa., is in gala attire for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The "Niagara" Perry's Flag ship has been raised from the lake bottom where it has been submerged for 100 years, and rebuilt. Perry's entrance into Erie will be celebrated by an historical pageant.

TEXAS WEATHER

Texas temperature rose to 100 degrees promptly after an unprecedented cool wave accompanied by unusual rains.

ICE STRIKE ENDED

Cincinnati Ice Strikers returned to work on the 6th, ending a strike productive of such suffering that the city seized and operated the ice.

FRANK O. SMITH



Frank O. Smith, the new congressman from the Fifth district of Maryland, is a Democrat and a farmer, and is about fifty years old. His farm is one of the show places of the southern part of the state.

plants in the interest of the suffering citizens.

GETTYSBURG CELEBRATES
The Grand Army Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the battle culminated out over 50,000 veterans from both armies. A memorable speech was made by Pres. Wilson. Only

Continued on Page Five

State Deficit—Louisville Police—Carnegie Library at Winchester—Good Roads—Coal at Harlan—Fire at Sturgis—Lexington Strike—Balknaps in Suit.

STATE DEFICIT

The deficit in the State treasury at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1913, was \$1,603,138.66 an increase of \$102,301.51 over last year.

LOUISVILLE POLICE

Two resignations from the Louisville police force have been accepted the past week from officers found drunk while on duty. Warrants were refused by the authorities against these men and they went scot free.

WESLEYAN GETS A CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Wesleyan College at Winchester gets \$30,000 for a Carnegie Library. An the plans have been approved the building will be erected at once.

GOOD ROADS

Legal opinion asserts that members of the Fiscal Court and the engineer are liable to indictment for failure to insist upon the faithful filling of contracts for road building according to specification.

R. C. Terrill, Commissioner of roads states that his office is now prepared to give counsel in regard to road and bridge laws, formation of road districts, and upon other points in reference to good roads. When desired he will send an engineer to assist and direct the building of roads and bridges. Also the office will send speakers to assist in Good Roads meetings.

COAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARLAN
New mining plants are to be opened soon in Harlan County. Several hundred thousand dollars are to be spent for the purpose. Several mines are to use electric power furnished by the Kentucky Utilities Co. from a plant at Middlesboro.

FIRE LOSS AT STURGIS

The fire that swept Sturgis caused losses ranging from \$600 to \$20,000 to over thirty firms. Business is now resumed. Sturgis is a mining town of 1,500 and no fire protection.

STRIKE STILL ON AT LEXINGTON

As a result of a combat between strikers and strikebreakers at Lexington John W. Bell of Chicago, Ill., was knocked from a pole on which he was working and is at the point of death in St. Joseph's Hospital. The strikebreakers announce that they will work no longer. Steps are being taken by the Ky. Traction & Terminal Co. to bring about an agreement with their men and prospects are that the strike will end at once.

BELKNAPS SUE FOR ESTATE

A suit has been entered in the Circuit Court of Louisville, by Walter J. Morris, and Lilly Belknap for a portion of the estate left their sister, Mrs. Ronald Lee, of New York, by their father, Colonel Morris Belknap. Mrs. Lee died recently and the contention is between the Belknaps and Mr. Lee who claims that under the laws of New Jersey, where he resided at the time of his marriage, the property should go to him upon the death of his wife.

The Citizen

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ECONOMY OF LIFE.

In every field we are teaching and practicing economy except one, and that is the most important of all.

We eliminate waste in manufacturing, but we do not eliminate waste of human beings.

We teach conservation of everything but life.

Recently a Chicago park policeman saw a ragged, hatless, coatless and almost shoeless small boy watching a squirrel burying peanuts.

"What's your name?" queried the policeman.

"Bernard Rogers," sobbed the boy, "and I'm hungry. A squirrel hid a peanut over by that tree. Can I have it if I find it?"

Most policemen have hearts, and this one was no exception. He bought the boy a bag of peanuts, which were eaten ravenously. He then took him home and afterward reported that there was not a bite to eat in the house.

This lad, if he lives, will be a future citizen. Aside from the brutal inhumanity of allowing him to starve in a land of abundance think of the unwisdom of it from a public standpoint!

The pity of it is that this is only one case out of a multitude.

Of those who survive many are stunted in mind and body. Others are criminals, having learned to steal out of their dire necessity. Still others are filled with hatred against society. And who can blame them?

Is it not time to conserve the children?

This wonderful age of progress has transformed the physical world. Can it not do something for the human world?

Here is another case in point: Recently the factory commission of the state of New York examined child labor conditions. It found lots of ten years working from twelve to sixteen hours a day in cannery sheds and others even younger wearing out their baby lives in tenement work.

From the mere cold, economic standpoint can we not eliminate this waste of our future men and women?

Fathers and mothers, these little ones are like your own, with the same tender bodies, the same baby faces, the same innocent ways.

How dare we look our own children in the eyes so long as we participate in the sins of society against these other children?

How dare we call ourselves civilized in the midst of such conditions?

How dare we?

DON'T BE A BORE.

Mrs. George W. Wickersham, wife of the attorney general, recently laid down a rule for conversation.

It was to avoid the four D's:

DISEASES,

DESCENDANTS,

DOMESTICS,

DRESS.

It is a good rule for people elsewhere than in Washington.

Talk of our ailments does not interest other people.

They have bills of their own.

Tell it to the doctor.

"Rattle about our children or our ancestors is usually a bore."

Tell it to the schoolteacher or the men who make ancestral trees.

Gossip about servants is a weariness.

Tell it to the employment bureau.

Pattering about clothes is insane and has other faults.

Tell it to the dressmaker.

The weather as a conversational topic is also slightly frayed, although the sunshine is a more exhilarating theme than the condition of our lives.

Don't be a bore.

There are many good people in the world whom their friends avoid because their talk is so densely dull.

Don't be a bore.

Do you know what a bore is? Well, he is the chap who drives the commonplace into a corner and makes it squeal for freedom.

Everything he says has been said a million times before.

He is trite and banal and his long conversational eul is to say obvious things in an uninteresting way.

Conversation to be worth anything should have some snap, sparkle and originality.

As for topics, the world is full of them.

Talk about the latest book, something good you have seen in the papers, church, high prices, the trusts, woman suffrage, new thought, the crops, the way to boom your town or neighborhood, evolution, the pranks you played in your childhood, the latest big news event in your neck of the woods—anything except the four deadly D's and the weather.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Never hit a man when he's got you down.

Military also shows which way the wind blows.

Revenge generally seeks refuge in a small head.

Somehow the majority of our good deeds never get found out.

To acquire a reputation for stinginess a man pays a high price.

Justice is what every man wants, provided he may define it himself.

You must sprint if you would catch good luck or outfoot the other kind.

Of course there is risk in marriage but every normal man is fond of adventure.

Before making up your mind be sure that you have the right kind of material in stock.

After he has failed to make good a weakling spends all the rest of his time explaining that he didn't get a square deal.

The cynical world would be far more likely to sit up and take notice if more of the reformers would begin on themselves.—Chicago News.

BITS OF WORLDLY WISDOM

Even the chaffeur should have a little horse sense.

It isn't always the villainous cigar that is foiled again.

Political activity sometimes consists of an ability to dodge an issue.

A man's diary would be an interesting book for the girl he is engaged to.

Although he may not realize it, many a man is in luck because he isn't found out.

There may be as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, but a lot depends on the bait.

Many a man has burned his fingers in his eagerness to strike while the iron was hot.

Every woman feels that she ought to join a society for the suppression of something or other.

Appealing to a man's reason is almost as productive of results as appealing to a woman's vanity.

NUGGETS

When the devil doesn't know what else to do he makes a few more hypocrites.

The men who stand on his dignity never get so tired as he makes other people.

It's a waste of time to tell a man who suffers from a chronic thirst to dry up.

It's all right to take time by the forelock, but don't tell your troubles before they happen.

Wanted to Trade.

Uncle Mose was a chronic thief, who usually managed to keep within the petty larceny limit. One time he miscalculated, however, and was sent to trial on a charge of grand larceny.

"Have you a lawyer, Mose?" asked the court.

"No, sah."

"Well, to be perfectly fair, I'll appoint a couple. Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown will act as counsel."

"What's dat?"

"Act as your lawyers. Consult with them and prepare to tell me whether you are guilty or not guilty."

"Yes, sah."

Mose talked to his attorneys for a few moments in husky whispers. The judge caught only the several time repeated word alibi. Then Mose arose, scratched his head and addressed the court.

"Jedge, your honah," he said, "couse Ise only an lgu'ant pusson, an' Ah don't want to bothah yo' honah, but Ah would suttilly like to trade yo' honah one ob dese yeah lawyahs foh a witness."—Kansas City Journal

A Spirit of Revenge.

A Yankee suffering from toothache went to a dentist to have the aching tooth out. The dentist pulled out the offending tooth and was then asked to pull out the double tooth next to it.

"But that is a sound tooth," said the dentist. "The pain is only sympathetic."

"Yank it out, doctor. Hang such sympathy," replied the Yankee.—London Tit-Bits.

The Great American Craze

By ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.



Industrial Training In Schools

Superintendent of Chicago Schools

THE GREAT AMERICAN CRAZE NOW IS VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, OF COURSE. WE CAN'T SEE MUCH OVER AND BEYOND VOCATIONAL TRAINING JUST NOW, ALTHOUGH, LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TAKE UP WITH SUCH OVERWHELMING ENTHUSIASM, THE IDEA WILL BE DROPPED JUST AS QUICKLY, LEAVING, TO BE SURE, ITS INFLUENCE, AND HAVING MERGED ITS BEST RESULTS IN THE GENERAL SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

I'm convinced the one thing to avoid in vocational schools is the DANGER OF TRAINING A TYPE OF FACTORY WORKER.

If the schoolroom, with its workbench and its dressmaking and millinery shops, isn't something over and beyond the mere factory workroom, then this whole scheme of trade education will fall and we will have a system of education entirely wrong. The one aim in trade school development must be TO CREATE SOMETHING OF THE JOY OF WORKING IN THE PUPILS and develop the most valuable asset in the world—initiative.

There always have been and perhaps there always will be children without any ability to do things of their own volition—without original ideas. But our education now ought to do something besides teaching accuracy and diligence. It should OPEN THE DOOR FOR INDIVIDUAL GROWTH. It should show the pupil the way to do for himself. Unless we can put our boys and girls in the way of BEING SOMETHING MORE IN LIFE THAN THEIR PARENTS WERE, unless we can make it possible for them to advance beyond their environment and the circumstances into which they were born, we are failing utterly.

WONDERFUL PAINTING AT BLUE GRASS FAIR

"The Shadow of the Cross" is on Farewell Tour.

"The Shadow of the Cross," the famous unexplained painting of Christ, will be one of the special attractions at the fair this year. Many inducements were offered by the fair management before they could secure this famous work of art for the fair this year. Knowing that this will be the last year for public exhibition of the painting they decided that it must be obtained at any cost, so that the patrons of the fair should have a last opportunity to view it before it goes into retirement.

The picture was painted in 1896 by Henry Hammond Ahl, an American artist. Mr. Ahl, desiring to excel in the production of an ideal of the Christ, spent many weary months trying to attain his ideal of the Christ; he did not succeed and the canvas became a source of worry and vexation to him. A well known lecturer on religious subjects became interested in the artist's work and tried to make him understand his realization of Christ as revealed in a dream. Not long afterwards the artist was impressed with the idea sought after and painted the wonderful counterpane seen on the canvas. He sent for the lecturer friend and on entering the studio the lecturer exclaimed, "Now you have painted Christ as I saw him in my dream."

A few nights later Mr. Ahl had occasion to go to his studio and was astonished to find that his painting could be seen in the dark, the Christ appeared to be walking in a pale moonlight, while above and behind the figure was a black cross. His first impression was that the moon was shining through an open window and that the cross was a shadow, but upon closer inspection he found that a strange phenomenon had taken place as he had had no idea of a cross in painting the picture, and he had used only well known pigments.

No New Ones Left.

"I don't often die away from home," confides a friend, "and when I do I am careful. But I had an experience at a restaurant the other night that was a new one to me, and that's why I'm handing it to you."

"When I entered the dining room somebody relieved me of my hat. When I left I asked for that hat. The waiter said:

"What kind of a hat was it, sir?"

"A brand new one," I replied truthfully and anxiously.

"I'm afraid there's not much chance for you, sir," grinned the mental. "All the new hats have been gone for fifteen minutes at least!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SADDLE HORSES

Will Be an Important Exhibit at Lexington This Year.

Outstanding in importance among the live stock features of the Blue Grass Fair are the three divisions of the National Saddle Horse Futurities to be contested at Lexington on Monday, Aug. 11; Tuesday, Aug. 12, and Wednesday, Aug. 13. On Tuesday the division for foals of 1912, and on Wednesday the one for 1911 division.

This stake was inaugurated last year by the Saddle and Horse Show Chronicle, and proved to be the best and most exciting exhibition ever given in any ring at any fair, there being 51 exhibits.

The renewal of 1911 stake for yearlings and inaugural of 1912 futurity under same conditions as last year are already causing widespread interest throughout the country. The approximate value of each is \$1,000, to be divided among the 10 best colts or fillies.

The two rings themselves would make Tuesday and Wednesday the banner days of the fair.

Three other stakes for saddle horses are also provided: One for \$250 for five-gaited saddle horses, three years or under, and one of \$200 for three-gaited saddle horses and under. These stakes are always hotly contested and to every lover of the horse are worth going miles to see.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Work of Fair Sex to Be Well Represented at Blue Grass Fair.

The Woman's Department of the Blue Grass Fair, to be held at Lexington Aug. 11 to 16, will be more important and extensive this year than ever before. The premium list has been revised, and classes offered cover almost every kind of woman's work and table luxuries. The second floor of the Art hall is given entirely to this department, and is usually one of the most attractive exhibits of the big fair.

On the lower floor the management has arranged with the Canadian Government Exhibit to bring their display of wheat, grain and other agricultural products. This should attract the attention of every farmer in the state, as it is the same display made at big state fairs and expositions.

Need a little cash to finance that proposition?
A want ad may find the fellow who has idle cash which he would be glad to invest.
It's worth trying.



Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

TEMPERANCE IN MUCH FAVOR

Many Crowned Heads of Europe Are Teetotalers — Characteristic Words of the Kaiser.

In an article by an "Ex-Attache," recently published in the Chicago Tribune, an interesting list of sovereigns who are abstainers is given. According to this writer, teetotalism is the rule, rather than the exception, among the rulers of the old world. He says that "Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and his mother, Queen Christina, are both total abstainers. So, too, is Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, as well as Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and her mother, Queen Emma, the two queens of Sweden, and King Gustave Adolphus, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and George V. of Great Britain."

"In Sweden," explains the writer, "the present king and his consort have undoubtedly been influenced in becoming teetotalers by his mother, the dowager Queen Sophia, who for over forty years has been the most powerful supporter and advocate of the temperance movement in Scandinavia."

Of the ruler of Bulgaria he remarks that his habit of total abstinence is a matter of policy due to the advice of his wonderfully clever mother and most sagacious political adviser.

King George of England quietly cut off all alcohol without any fuss or publicity, while he was still prince of Wales. Queen Mary allows no alcohol to the princes of the royal household and has displayed a keen interest in the temperance movement in England.

The German emperor, though not a total abstainer, is doing much to encourage temperance among his subjects. We recall his words to the navy:

"Nerve strength is endangered and undermined by the use of alcohol. Those nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol win the day."

PATHETIC APPEAL OF A WIFE

Heart-Rending Letter Written to Editor of Oregon Paper by Spouse of Confirmed Drunkard.

A drunkard's wife recently wrote a most heart-rending letter to the editor of a daily paper in Portland, Oregon. "I come to you with my trouble," she said, "because your paper seems to have a mighty power for good against evil. Can't you start something against the saloons, or have we drunkards' wives got to endure hell on earth continually? Whisky is had enough for the drunkard, but oh, I have not words to express how awful it is for a drunkard's wife. . . . I am only one out of a million who endure this torture and unusually without a word of complaint because of the shame and disgrace. I would not tell my name for anything. My husband is a business man, makes plenty of money, and when sober is very kind to me. Sometimes I pity him as a mother might a crippled child; sometimes I hate him, thinking—oh, I can't tell what I have thought!"

This, and much more, is confined in her desperation to the editor, and she concludes with questions that must strike home to the heart and conscience of every voter:

"But, oh, why are the saloons? Why are saloons? Must we endure this suffering worse than death so that the pockets of a few may be filled with money? Must our homes continue to be broken up, our children made fatherless, or have such a father that is worse than none? Must our boys be given up to these saloon bells? Must our girls marry them and suffer as I have suffered? Where, oh, where is help?"

MUST KILL LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Stands Convicted of Many Crimes Before Courts and People and Therefore It Must Go.

Whatever endangers the public health is a public nuisance and MUST GO.

Whatever corrupts the public morals is a public crime-breeder and MUST GO.

Whatever impairs the public intelligence is a public nuisance and MUST GO.

Whatever contributes to want and waste is a public pauperizer and MUST GO.

Whatever debauches American citizenship is a public peril and MUST GO.

Whatever destroys the home is the nation's worst enemy and MUST GO. The liquor traffic stands convicted of all these things before the courts and before the people, therefore the liquor traffic MUST GO.

Not Boasting About It.

With great satisfaction the liquor papers publish the statement that St. Louis has six saloons for every church. They seem to think this to be an ideal condition. We will guarantee that, as a city, St. Louis is not proud of the fact, if it is a fact, and we would like to see any prospective of real estate boards or organization of business men which sets forth this claim as an inducement for manufacturers and families to locate in that city.—Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELL, Editor, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 13

MOSES PREPARES FOR HIS WORK.

LESSON TEXT.—Ex. 3:1-2.
(GOLDEN TEXT.—"Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth." Matt. 5:5.)

Meekness does not imply any lack of aggressiveness; it does not imply a mildness of temper. Moses, we judge from a study of this chapter, was not as yet "meek above all men."

In last week's lesson we considered the birth, salvation, nursing and training of Moses as child. After Jochebed had nursed Moses (v. 9) he was returned to Pharaoh's daughter and "became her son," thereby obtaining all the rights, privileges and training of the Egyptian court.

1. His Qualifications. (1) He had a godly parentage and an early godly training. Do we appreciate the tremendous advantage of the child who is well born and well trained? True, environment is not all sufficient, but it is a great asset. The psalmist emphasizes this when he exclaims "thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name." Ps. 61:5.

(2) Moses had a knowledge of the conditions. Born and nursed in a slave's home he knew of the oppression at Israel. Reared in Pharaoh's court, he knew how the Egyptians feared these same Israelites (Ch. 1:9, 10). Moses saw (v. 11) the burdens borne by those of his own race.

Heart of Sympathy.

(3) Moses had a heart of sympathy (v. 11). Seeing an Egyptian taskmaster evilly entreating a kinsman Moses' heart rebelled and at once he flew to his support and defence. Our Lord was "moved with compassion." A like righteous indignation impelled the Master to drive the money changers from the temple and to denounce the hypocritical Pharisees. Moses had not, however, learned self-restraint, and that he should express his sympathy at the proper time and in the most effective manner.

(4) Moses was brave and zealous, v. 12. But he acted before God told him to act. He "looked this way and that," but he did not look upward.

(5) Moses was educated. We have already seen how he was taught by his own mother and that he received the training of the Egyptians, Acts 7:22. Being brave and mighty in deeds was not enough; he was "mighty in words and deeds." Thus he was prepared to stand before Pharaoh (not the father of his deliverer, but another Pharaoh, v. 24), meet him on an equal footing, and intelligently combat his religion with that of Jehovah.

(6) Moses had assurance. True, he had not as yet received God's call (see Ch. 3) for particular work and his reliance upon force, his tit-for-tat policy was not God's method of working deliverance. But Moses was obedient, and as he obeyed, God honored each step of his faith.

Moses' Mistake.

(7) Moses was meek, e. g., teachable. To us this was his greatest asset. A man may be well born, well trained and know the needs and the resources at his command, but if he lack a teachable spirit he is doomed to failure. Moses made a mistake when he slew the Egyptian. At a later date when he had learned of God he undertook the same task and no difficulties daunted him. The change from a prince's position to the court to one of a humble shepherd, a despised calling, was as essential as had been those 40 years at the Egyptian schools.

II. His error. Moses endeavored to work relief by the strength of his arm, a mistake many Christian workers are constantly making. Our warfare is not with carnal weapons. Moses had no warrant for killing the Egyptian. He was not obeying any command other than that of impulse. The life of Moses had been miraculously spared, nor had he been subject to slavery. Yet he did not know God's method nor was it God's opportunity time to strike the blow for deliverance. It is true that the sufferings of the Israelites increased and that no one seemed to heed their cry. But God remembered.

III. His pilgrimage. Some one has suggested that Moses entered another school of patience which would cause him to exercise all of his meekness when he married Zipporah, Ch. 2:20-26. It is true that his father-in-law was more generous and proved a better friend than his daughter, Ch. 18:15-27. Moses gave evidence that he recognized his pilgrim character in the names he gave to his sons, v. 22 and Ch. 18:3, 4. The Christian needs constantly to be reminded that he is but a pilgrim and a stranger here below.

IV. A summary. Again we have brought before us God's wonderful method of preparing his chosen instrument for the carrying out of his promise. Not all, of course, is recorded. A life is saved and preserved. It receives a brief period of instruction at its most critical stage from the hands of its own mother, it becomes proficient in all of the learning of a rich and opulent court. Then comes a time when a definite crisis of responsibility, a sense of persons relation to the poor and oppressed of his own blood, forces him to make a choice. He is convinced of his own incompetence.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS HELP EDUCATION

Suggestions by Louisville Commercial Club.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

Kentucky Sunday School Association Has Done Excellent Work, and Its Influence Can Be Extended Through the Efficient Aid of Public School Teachers and Superintendents.

The educational wave is rising in our old state. For a long time each and every organization that has helped the movement has been working independently. Now there is a desire to get together. The following report of a special committee on the work of the Sunday school association and that of the Louisville Commercial club, will explain itself.

The Kentucky Sunday School association has a splendid organization. Every county has some form of organization. Many of the people who are interested in all the best interests of the county are numbered among those who are connected with this association. These persons can be given a broader view of what the Sunday school, the public school and the home could do for the entire community, reaching into the physical, mental, social and spiritual development.

Not only the city pastors, but the rural pastors, who are in a measure leaders in the communities, are connected with the Sunday School association, and in many cases the public school teachers, superintendents of the county schools and others engaged in educational work.

The Commercial club is reaching through its wide system of publicity the prizes it has been offering, and the correspondence conducted, many who are interested in true education but whose viewpoint is different from that of Sunday school workers.

The Kentucky Sunday School association holds conventions in almost every county in the state every year attended by thousands of the better citizens. In addition to this several hundred district conventions and nearly a thousand rallies and conferences are held. This association also publishes the Kentucky Sunday School Reporter with a circulation of about 5,000 per month.

These two organizations could greatly strengthen and advance the work both are doing by securing one or more persons in each county who would represent both organizations. Under the direction of such persons a survey of many counties might be made, finding the present conditions and forming a common basis for future work. At the conventions held time could be given for the discussion of topics of vital interest for the upbuilding of the community, school, home and Sunday school and the length of the convention be increased to two entire days. The same thing could be done in district convention, rallies and institutes. By holding conferences where a wider range of topics would be presented each would be able to reach many that have not yet become interested. Then each could help the other.

Therefore we suggest:
First.—That in the future on all programs of institutes, conventions and rallies there be given a topic relating to the correlation of secular and religious education in the state along definite lines and that this topic be assigned to a person well informed on both religious and secular education.

In such way there might be the opportunity of bringing to the attention of people who have never thought on the matter the value of such correlation. Because of the wide opportunity of reaching audiences in the state this would be the surest way of arousing enthusiasm, disseminating information and removing prejudice.

Second.—That in the future at all electing conventions—district, county and state—there be chosen superintendents who shall promote the co-operation of secular and religious educational forces along definite lines.

Third.—That whenever opportunities arise the possibility of the use of the church as a social center be emphasized and encouraged, making a possible opening for the dissemination of educational ideas.

Fourth.—That at the state convention this work be made a distinct feature of the program and if possible a department session be given it.

The Truant Law.

When this law is so openly set at naught as to bring a particular case to the attention of the public it is time that a halt was called and the unfactor made to suffer for his shortcomings. The sending of a child to school is a moral duty, and when this moral duty is neglected by those whose duty it is to observe it is the duty of the authorities to step in and take a hand. We want to say that if the county superintendent's attention is called to some flagrant violation and she is compelled to act the strong arm of the law will fall in no gentle manner upon the shoulders of the misfactor. Better send the kiddies to school, which is your duty, and where they belong and thereby fulfill your moral obligation as well as avoid a conflict with the school authorities.—Central Record.

NEED DAILY EASTER

Too Many Hesitating Christians Who Neglect Opportunity to "Let Their Light Shine."

Among all the bright Sabbaths of the round year, the brightest is that which commemorates the most thrilling fact in the history of the human race—Christ's triumph over the power of death and the grave. Easter bells ring from church towers; Easter flowers make the house of God fragrant; and Easter hymns are pitched to the most jubilant key. All this is very beautiful and inspiring; but there are multitudes of people who profess and call themselves Christians who need something more than flowers or songs or Easter sermons. Their daily lives are not very joyous or vigorous; it is a gasping for breath rather than a growth in grace. There is not much bloom or fragrance in their religion. The most that they can honestly say for themselves is: "Well, I think that I was converted some time ago, and I am a member of the church, and I hope that I am a Christian." They are like the conies, "a feeble folk" with little muscle in their faith, little ring in their devotion, and little power in their influence on those around them. What these people need to have is a genuine Easter for their souls.

The Easter message to them is: "If ye be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ is. Set your mind on things above, and not on things of the earth." We seldom get better things than we seek for; and you, my good friends, may be grubbing away—like Bunyan's man with his muck-rake—among the straws and rubbish, while there is a crowd in the air above you. What you need is first look higher, and then strive to live higher. Set your mind on something better than merely getting on in the world, and aim at getting up, which is infinitely more important. Adding dollar to dollar in your income or adding room to room in your dwelling or round to round in the ladder of social promotion, is not the true mark of the prize for a Christian. There is a loftier realm of spiritual life—of which the risen Christ is the center—that you should strive to rise into. This need not make you a visionary or a sentimentalist, or any less a practical, every-day Christian. You may make these every-day duties in your business, in your shop or study, in your home or elsewhere, the stages in your climb upward towards Jesus Christ.

Climb Heart From Sin.

As you look searchingly into your own heart you will probably find that a great many besetting sins have found house-room there. A cleaning and clearing out is necessary if you would have the master dwell there. You must make a fresh surrender of your heart to that loving Lord, even as Peter did. What a different man it made of Peter! He had indeed risen into Christ—into a close and vital, and victorious union with his Lord. It was a prodigious lift that hoisted the sleeper of Gethsemane and the coward of Pilate's court up into the heroic thunder: whose single sermon converted three thousand souls. Oh, if this Easter season could see a re-consecration of God's people, what a Pentecostal power would be manifest. What a new liberality in giving and new zeal in working. What a new revelation of the risen Christ to an ungodly world. Even such a soldier of Christ as Charles G. Finney confessed that he sometimes found his power lacking. When he put himself into close communication with Jesus Christ, and sought a fresh baptism, the currents of spiritual power flowed again mighty and irresistible.

Seeking the Things Above.

Similar experiences have happened to tens of thousands of Christ's people. They have realized their low estate and begun to "seek those things that are above." Instead of grieving and thwarting the holy spirit, they have prayed to be filled with the spirit. Instead of leaving their Christian lives with a foundation but no edifice on it, they have laid hold of "building themselves up on their holy faith, in the love of God." They have added to their faith, courage, meekness, temperance, patience, and the other virtues that beautify the Christian. A happy and a glorious Easter will this be to all who get a new vision of the risen Christ, and prostrate themselves in humble adoration at his feet, and cry out "Rabboni, Lord."—The late Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D.D.

Definite Faith Needed.

The faith of our fathers had God in it; it was spiritual; it recognized a change of heart, a cleansed nature, a trust in Christ as the Son of God, and to the essence of this faith we cling. Whatever of other knowledge, other force, other influence, other light, may aid and uphold this faith which saves is welcome, three welcome, but away with theories and pretensions which dethrone Christ and ignore the existence of evil.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Making Prayer Acceptable.

God respects not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers, how long they are; nor the music of our prayers, how melodious they are; nor the logic of our prayers, how methodical they are; but the divinity of our prayers, how heart-sprung they are. Not gifts, but graces, prevail in prayer.—Presbyterian.



Good Books Should Be In Every Home

By RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
Mayor of Philadelphia

GOOD BOOKS MAKE GOOD CITIZENS. THE MAN WHO HAS A COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN HIS HOME, NO MATTER HOW SMALL IT MAY BE IN ACTUAL VOLUME, IS PAVING THE WAY FOR HIS CHILDREN TO BECOME USEFUL MEN AND WOMEN.

If I had my way no home would be without its quota of books. And they should be the property of that home.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the IMPORTANCE OF OWNING GOOD BOOKS as well as reading them. There is no feeling quite so satisfactory as the pride one takes in the possession of one's own library, even if not large, and it gives to the home a distinctive atmosphere which could come from no other source.

In these days of popular prices and expert production, when well bound books by the best authors are within reach of all, there is little reason for the failure of every home to have books, OWN THESE BOOKS AND READ THEM.

That is the advice I give to all. As I pointed out in the beginning, good books MAKE GOOD CITIZENS. That means that you must first have them and then read them. Just as the newspapers keep man in touch with the work of the world day by day, so do books bring him into BROADER TOUCH WITH THE PROGRESS THE WORLD is making in art, literature and the sciences.

Snakes by Express.

A New York importer of birds, animals and snakes says that while snakes may sometimes get loose in transit if the box containing them is broken, yet they can if properly packed be shipped any distance with entire security. The snakes, two or three or more if they are small, are put in a bag, and then the bag is tied up and laid in a box on a bed of hay, this to keep the snakes warm. In winter hay is also filled in on top for their better protection at that season. When the cover has been nailed on holes are bored in the box to give air and ventilation. Sometimes openings are cut in the box and are covered with wire netting. Thus packed snakes are shipped at all seasons, many of them in the course of a year, and it may be for long distances. They put a box containing thirty feet or more in length and weighing 200 pounds in a bag and then box it just as they would a bunch of smaller snakes, and it goes through all right.

Some snakes are sold in winter for zoological collections, but the greater number of snakes are sold in summer to circuses, menageries and shows. In the summer time calls for snakes of various sorts, large and small, come in from points near and far, and the dealer promptly ships them.—New York Sun.

The First Meerschaum Pipe.

Kavol Kowates, a Pesth shoemaker, invented the meerschaum pipe. He died in 1764. A large piece of meerschaum was brought to Pesth by Count Andrasay in 1723. It had been given to the count in Turkey. He fetched it home because, as a piece of white clay of extraordinary light specific gravity, it pleased him. Kavol Kowates was noted in Pesth for his skill in carving, and Count Andrasay took him a chunk of light white clay to him and said:

"Make, fellow, something pretty out of this."

The ingenious Kavol, a great smoker, thought that the porousness of the white clay adapted it well for pipes, and accordingly he made two from it, one for himself and one for Count Andrasay.

The pipes were charming, and they smoked superbly. The fame of them spread. In course of time meerschaum mining and meerschaum pipe making became two of the recognized industries of the world.

The original Kavol Kowates pipe, the world's first meerschaum, is still preserved in the Pesth museum.

Next to the elephant, the white rhinoceros of Africa is the largest animal known.

THIS SPACE

belongs to Bicknell & Harris and any one wishing to buy property in Berea, Ky., or farms in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky can be put in touch with some real bargains now by writing Bicknell & Harris, Berea, Kentucky.

We will sell, buy or exchange your property.

WATCH THIS SPACE

Bicknell & Harris
Berea, Kentucky

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. **THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913 . . .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913 .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.30	7.30
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913 . . .	20.00	22.30	23.30
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11 '14 .	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.30	\$32.30
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.80	\$31.80

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting . . .	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) . . .	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Comm. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each . . .	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.**DAN H. BRECK**Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCEWill sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 2:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take
on passengers for Dayton, O., Rich-
mond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Colum-
bus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.No. 33 will stop to take on pas-
sengers for Atlanta and points be-
yond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.Mr. Jerry Richardson's residence on
Prospect St., was destroyed by fire
this morning at 10 a. m. Some of the
household goods were saved.Miss Amy Todd pleasantly spent
the Fourth at Booneboro, Ky.Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wallace, who
have been visiting Mr. Wallace's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace,
left, Wednesday, for their home in
Walton, Tenn.Mrs. C. B. Holder, who has been
visiting her mother here, returned
to London, Wednesday.Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seehier
and Banner buggies saw on the floor
at Welch's. (ad.)Mrs. Maggie Robinson and daughter
visited her parents at Blue Lick
from Friday until Tuesday.Mrs. Maggie Ogg and daughter, Lu-
cy, left, Thursday, for Buckhorn, Ky.,
where Mrs. Ogg is to be Matron at
Witherspoon College.Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rouse and chil-
dren of Detroit, Mich., were visit-
ing friends and relatives in Berea,
Saturday and Sunday.Hoosier wheat drills now at
Welch's. (ad.)Miss Dora Ely leaves this week
for Buckhorn, Ky., where she has a
position for the coming year.Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard left,
Saturday, for a week's visit with
relatives in Lexington.When you want a real wagon it's
a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or
"Weber" at Welch's.Mr. Will Brown of Fredericksburg,
Ind., stopped over in Berea for a few
days last week on his way to Buck-
eyo, Ky., where he will teach dur-
ing the Fall.Mr. Robert Spence of Iowa, Ky.,
has been spending several days in Ho-
rea.Mrs. R. H. Chrisman left, Wednes-
day, for Cincinnati to spend a week
with her daughter, Neva, who is
studying music at the Conservatory.A number of students who are at-
tending summer school made a trip
to Brush Creek Caves on the 4th.Mr. Joe Evans arrived Saturday for
a visit with his family.Miss Mollie Gunn is ill at her
home with typhoid fever.FOR SALE Three fresh two-year
old Jersey cows. See Tarlton Combs.The Moren property on Walnut
Meadow pike has been sold by the
Court to Mr. Ogg, who in turn sells
the northern part to the College, thus
causing removal of two objectionable
ruined houses.**The
Racket
Store**Mrs. Maggie Ogg and daughter, Lu-
cy, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Estridge till Thursday.Mrs. D. R. Botkin has been indis-
posed for a few days.Mr. Will Hanson, wife and little
daughter, Elizabeth, left, Monday,
for Lexington to visit friends and
relatives.Judge Coyle has returned home
from a flying trip to Florida. He
reports a fair crop of oranges.Mr. B. H. Gabbard, traveling sales-
man for the Vlek Chemical Co. of
Greensboro, N. C., is enjoying his
annual vacation with Berea people.Mrs. Dr. Steel will leave, Thurs-
day, for a visit with her people near
Louisville.T. G. Garrison, of Springfield, is vi-
siting his sister, Mrs. Taylor Muncy.Mrs. Hall, of Center Street, has
rented her place and joined her hus-
band in Winchester, Ky.News reached us of the recent mar-
riage of Miss Anna Hanson to Dr.
Walter Alban. Miss Hanson is the
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel
Hanson of Berea and is well known to
Berea people. She has been for some
time teacher of Art in Western Uni-
versity, Lincoln, Neb.Dr. Alban will be remembered as a
visitor here last year.Berea Public school began, Monday,
at the public school building in the
West end of town with about one hun-
dred pupils in attendance. Mr. Har-
din Long, a Berea trained man, is
principal and is assisted by Mrs.
Burt VanWinkle, Miss Etta Moore,
Miss Mary Tatum, and Mr. William
Dean.Prof. Chas. D. Lewis will speak at
the M. E. church on Chestnut Street,
Sunday morning, July 13. Mr. G. W.
Everett will preach at Wallace Chapel.The Misses Mae Todd, Ada Estridge,
Sarah and Margaret Baker attended
the Baptist Summer Assembly at
Georgetown last week.Mr. Ruth Hoffman of Philadelphia is
a guest at the home of Dr. B. H.
Roberts.Mr. J. M. Coyle is improving nicely
and will be out of the hospital
in a week.Friends and neighbors of Mr. Clark
on Chestnut St., join in sympathy
with them in their sad loss of their
son, Oscar.

COLLEGE ITEMS

Mr. F. O. Bowman, clerk in The
Citizen office last year, left, Friday
night, for Minneapolis, N. C., where
he is employed as principal of a
graded school for the ensuing year.
His sister, Miss Maude, accompanied
him and will assist in the work.Miss Ruth McFall, a member of The
Citizen staff who has recently taken
up work in Berea, left, Monday, for
vacation among friends and relatives
in Ohio.Dean Slagle returned, Saturday,
from a month's vacation, during
which time he had many pleasant vi-
sits with old acquaintances in North
Carolina and Tennessee. He assumes
general management of The Citizen
for the summer.Friends of Albert H. Osborne, the
youngest son of Treasurer Osborne,
will be glad to learn of his recent
graduation from the Dental College of
the University of Southern California
at Los Angeles. He has also passed
the State Board examinations and
will begin at once the practice of his
profession at Long Beach in the office
of his uncle, Dr. Ben T. Malby. Dr.
Malby will be pleasantly remember-
ed as a former student and Assis-
tant in the Treasurer's office.The old Congregational church is to
be thoroughly overhauled and refitted
for a music building, with the expecta-
tion that it will be ready for occupa-
ncy at the opening of the fall term.
The great increase of cabinet organ
students makes this necessary. The
newly constructed building will con-
tain sixteen practice rooms.The College has received the gift
of a twelve foot telescope from the
late Andrew P. Henkel, of Wyoming
Ohio. This will be the best instrument
in the State, and will require a small
new building for its accommodation.
Just where it can be advantageously
located is a question now under con-
sideration. Mr. Henkel is a friend of
E. R. Stearns, of Wyoming, O., one
of Berea's trustees, and chairman of
its Investment Committee.**Oscar C. Clark**We are much grieved to announce
the death of Mr. Oscar C. Clark of
Harlan, Ky., July 6th, from typhoid.
Mr. Clark was a son of Mr. and Mrs.
Sam P. Clark of Berea and will be
remembered as one of Berea's most
promising young men as his activi-
ties have been well known for the
past seven years.Many will remember him as a stu-
dent in the College Department and
as a worker in the Berea College
Printing Department. As a student he
made an enviable record, having
climbed steadily forward until he had
completed the Junior year with
highest honors and was well prepared
for the Senior work.As a worker in the Printing Depart-
ment for several years he commended
the attention of all by his efficiency
and steadily growing interest in
his work. It was here that he received
the training for his chosen life
work and caught the inspiration which
moulded him into an enthusiastic pro-
moter of the newspaper work. He al-
ways had the best interests of The
Citizen at heart and from studying
its great work among the mountains he
laid plans for a business of hisown and in the summer of 1912 he
assumed the editorial direction and
general management of The Harlan
Enterprise at Harlan, Ky., with mar-
velous success.Still others who were intimately
acquainted with Mr. Clark will re-
member him as a young man of the
highest character, quiet and unassum-
ing yet a young man of deep con-
viction and strong determination.
His active work as a member of the
Presbyterian church of Harlan has
been uplifting to the community and
as President of the Christian En-
deavor he was eager to seize the
many opportunities for active work
among the young people of the town.Mr. Clark was born March 18, 1888
in Owsley County. His illness at Har-
lan was short and very severe. Inter-
ment at Berea cemetery July 6th, after
funeral services at the Metho-
dist church conducted by Dr. B. H.
Roberts with the assistance of Rev.
Howard Hudson and D. W. Morton.
The members of Phi Delta, Mr. Clark's
friends and companions in lit-
erary work, acting as pall bearers
were, John Hirschen, Ezekiel Whitaker,
Claude Anderson, Waldo Davison,
Carroll Robinson and Dean Slagle.Prof. F. O. Clark and wife are vi-
siting out of town this week. They
plan to spend two days with friends
at Irvine, Estill County, later they
go to Jackson, Breathitt County,
where Prof. Clark expects to speak
at a public meeting to be held there
soon.Secretary and Mrs. Morton have re-
turned from a few days visit among
friends at various points in northern
states. While away they enjoyed a
very pleasant time at a Berea Reun-
ion held in Cleveland, O., an account
of which appears on another page.The mother of Rev. O. C. Haas, pas-
tor of the M. E. church of this place,
died at her home, Mt. Vernon, Ind.,
last Tuesday night. Our heartfelt
sympathy is extended to Rev. Haas
and family.**COOL**
Weather at home when
you get that Oil or
Gasoline Stove at**Welch's**Prof. Rigby who has been taking
special work in voice culture in Ho-
rea returned home last Friday.Prof. John F. Smith arrived, Monday
night, from an extended trip thru
Tennessee, North Carolina and Ken-
tucky. He attended the Y. M. C. A.
at Black Mountain, N. C., visited
Maryville College at Maryville, Tenn.,
and various other points of interest
in the mountain sections.Mr. Burgess, Supt. of Wood Work,
returned, Monday, from Crab Orchard,
Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he
has been visiting and enjoying the
fine mineral waters for a week.Mr. Graat Huff left for his home
at Partridge, Letcher County, Ken-
tucky, this week. Mr. Huff is em-
ployed as accountant in the construc-
tion department and plans to re-
turn to his work about August 5.Mr. Ralph O. Fletcher, Supt. of
College Gardens, conducted Sunday
School at Hickory Plains, Sunday. He
is very favorably impressed with the
interest the young ladies of the com-
munity are taking in the work.Berea's trustee, Hon. Guy Ward Mal-
ton, is managing the ice business
for the city of Cincinnati, during the
sultry season now so severe in all
parts of the country.Mr. Claude Anderson, class of 1912,
who has been spending the summer
in Berea, left, Wednesday morning,
for Buckhorn, Ky., where he takes up
his work as teacher of Agriculture
in Witherspoon College next year.Mr. I. J. Karnosh, class 1913, is in
the aluminum business for the sum-
mer and is peddling his wares in
Paducah and vicinity.Mr. Pat Porter, class 1913, is enjoy-
ing the summer in agricultural work
on a farm at his home at Toboso,
Ohio.Jas. P. Faulkner, former editor and
manager of The Citizen, now in
charge of the Health Car under the
State Health Dept., visited rela-
tives and his many friends in Berea,
Monday and Tuesday of this week.Miss Helen Olson, an Academy stu-
dent of last year, is now in the Good
Samaritan Hospital at Knoxville,
Tenn. Miss Olson had an attack of
appendicitis just before Commence-
ment and spent two weeks in the
hospital here, but after reaching her
home at Elizabethtown, Tenn., a sec-
ond attack made an operation neces-
sary.The many friends of Mr. Chas. Les-
ter Hill, a former Berea student, will
be pleased to learn that he has been
elected as manager of foresters for
the graduating class of 1915 in Oregon
Agricultural College. Mr. Hill will
be remembered as a member of Al-
pha Zeta Literary Society and an en-
thusiastic debater.Mr. and Mrs. Marsh gave the young
people of the summer school a very
delightful entertainment and picnic
on the lawn near the Tabernacle,
Friday, the 4th. All joined in with the
patriotic spirit suitable for the oc-
casion.Rev. Hudson preached at Blue Lick,
Sunday afternoon. W. B. Davison ac-
companied Mr. Hudson and assisted
in the services.

WORK OF MOODY INSTITUTE

Much is made of the Open Air
Work during the summer at The
Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. It
has been found an opportune time to
reach the multitudes.During six days of each week, the
Gospel Wagons go out with the stu-
dents, both men and women, to the
street corners, parks, etc. There the
crowds gather round to listen to the
Gospel message and enjoy the Gos-
pel songs.It is expected that a Gospel Auto-
mobile will be added to the equip-
ment of the Institute soon. This
will enable the students with their
leaders to cover a larger territory in
Chicago and visit Amusement Parks,
Ball Parks, Summer Gardens and
such places where people congregate
in large numbers.The Institute employs a man, who
has had many years experience, to
direct this work and train the stu-
dents to do it, and also seek to stimulate
and encourage the churches of the
city to engage in it.This, together with other forms of
practical work, are a vital part of
the free training in the English Bi-
ble, and Gospel Music provided at
the Moody Institute of Chicago.

SUBSCRIBERS TO KENTUCKY HALL

The very generous response of
citizens, students and Faculty to
the call for subscriptions for the new
Kentucky Hall has been one of the
most cheering things in the history
of the Institution. Moreover, the pay-
ments on these subscriptions have
been as a rule faithful and prompt,
so that about \$10,000 is now in hand
toward the building. Nevertheless, for
good and sufficient reasons another
building will be started ahead of
Kentucky Hall.The Kaapp Model School Building,
mainly provided for by a bequest soon
to be paid, is to stand on the lot
west of the Congregational church pro-
perty, and will be the most perfect
building possible for the instruction of
young children. Superior work like
that long famous in the room of
Miss Boatright will be provided for
the eight grades. Miss Ollie Parker
and other teachers working with Miss
Boatright under direction of Miss
Bowersox and the Normal Department
Faculty. This will provide observation
and practice work for all Normal stu-
dents, and superior advantage for
all the children the building can hold
—about 200. The number of Model
School children will thus strictly be
limited, and preference will be given,
first, to those previously in the Model
Schools, and second to those whose
conduct and school-work are the best.The first four grades will have the
front yard for their play ground, and
the upper four grades will have a
fine Athletic Park of their own on the
land south. It is hoped this play-
ground can be used a good deal by
all the young people of the village,
those who are not in the Model
Schools having a chance there at stat-
ed times.This providing of suitable play-
grounds is a main reason for hasten-
ing this building, as well as the de-
sire to give the Normal Department
a better opportunity for carrying out
its program of expansion.So with new Music Hall, Ice Plant
and Knapp Hall in progress the sum-
mer will be a busy one for those who
wish to work.A quite decisive reason for putting
Kaapp Hall ahead of Kentucky Hall is
that we shall have money to finish
it, while we might get Kentucky Hall
half done and have to stop till the
rest of the money was found.

COLORED NOTES

The First Baptist church, colored,
of Berea held their rally, Sunday, the
first, with dinner on the ground.
About five hundred people and visi-
tors were present. Meeting was con-
ducted by Rev. T. H. Broadus. Over
one hundred and thirty-three dollars
were raised.Miss Melissa Ballard leaves Berea
this morning for Detroit, Michigan,
where she will spend the summer
with Mrs. Stanley Frost.Mr. Pete Bowman left today for
Winchester where he will be at
work for a few weeks.

A REST ROOM

For Visitors Who Come to Town on
SaturdaysThe Woman's Christian Association
will open a Rest Room from ten a.
m. to four p. m. in the Union church
for the mothers and girls who come
to town Saturdays and want a quiet
place to wait till the men are thru
with their business. Some one will
be there to make all welcome and to
make them comfortable.LETTER FROM FORMER BEREA
STUDENTThe Citizen received an interesting
letter recently from Mr. Luther Brown,
a student in Berea for four years.
Mr. Brown is located at McVeigh, Ky.,
as Secretary of the Miners' Y. M. C. A.,
and writes as follows: If you can
find space in your columns, I would be
glad if you would kindly say that I
think daily of my Berea friends and
that I am striving to become worthy
of the kindly interest they have tak-
en in me. I am engaged in a work I
believe in to the extent that I gladly
give my entire time to carrying it on."Clarence Miller, Robert Hanna and
Arlio McGuire, three Berea students,
are with Mr. Brown in McVeigh, where
they are trying to champion the
"Berea Idea."

PEACHES DELIVERED

Peaches are now ready for use. They
will be delivered any where in town
or to the cars at \$1.25 a bushel. See
me on the street or call me at the
garden office, Phone 122 from 1 to 5
p. m. and give your order.
Wm. Jesse Baird.

FOR SALE

On Aug. 6, 1912, I will sell 1,100 acres
of land located at Boone, Ky., four and
a half miles south of Berea on the
L. and N. Railroad, also several
head of fine stock and up-to-date
farm machinery, three boilers and
engines, one grist mill and two saw
mills.Terms made to suit the purchaser.
Farm will be sold as a whole or di-
vided to suit purchasers.

G. L. Wren, Boone, Ky.

FOR SALE

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor
Boats at bargain prices, all makes,
brand new machines, on easy month-
ly payment plan. Get our proposition
before buying or you will regret it.
also bargains in used Motor Cycles.
Write us today. Enclose stamp for
reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton,
Mich.

VOTE FOR

HARVEY H. BROCKFormerly a teacher in the Country Schools and Ex-
ecutive of Richmond Public Schools.

FOR

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
of Madison County SchoolsSubject to the action of the Demo-
cratic Party.**Saturday, July 12**

Is the last day of our

CLEARANCE SALEIt will be to your interest to visit our
store on or before that date and take advan-
tage of the low prices we are making on
Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods of
all kinds. Come to-day.**HAYES & GOTT**

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

SEE CLARKSTON FOR

**Deering Mowing Machines
and Rakes**

MAIN STREET, near Bank

The Citizen Knife

The Citizen is sharp, and it has a good bargain for its subscribers who like a sharp knife. Any subscriber to THE CITIZEN who pays his dollar for first payment or renewal can have a dollar knife extra by paying 25 cents extra. Razor steel, white or black rough horn handle—Looks like this.



GET ONE TODAY

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

about 500 remained till the end. It was a notable event.

WASHINGTON HAS A "DRY" SUNDAY

It can be done. Sunday the 6th saw the strict enforcement of law in the nation's capital with the result that no drinks were served in hotel or cafe. Why should not be enforced elsewhere.

FLORIDA NEGRO OUTLAW SHOT A negro who shot and killed Sheriff Cherry of Clay County while in discharge of his duty was captured and ordered to walk down the road when he was killed by bullets from a hundred rifles.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE CLOSING

After ten days session largely attended the National Christian Citizenship Conference at Portland, Oregon closed with a most enthusiastic meeting.

THE FILTHY FLY.

The fly is filthy. Born in filth, he feeds on filth, crawls in filth and then, with filth sticking to his feet, legs and body, he feeds and walks—if you let him—on and in your food.

Would it not disgust you to see a fly feed in a foul smelling garbage can or something worse and then fly to your dining room and wipe his feet on the sugar, tangle his legs in the soft butter and take a bath in the milk?

Not for a while the flies that come into your kitchen and you will see that most of them come from such filth to the food on your table.

The KITCHEN CABINET

THE sweetest lives are those of duty well done. Who's deeds, both great and small. Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread. Where love ennobles all.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Of course, people who live in the country, or in small towns, where they have a generous space for a garden, will do many more things for their families thereby than they who have but a few square feet for the garden. Even people who live in closely settled cities, where there is nothing but an ash barrel or garbage can for a background, have made the barrel blossom like the rose. Fill a barrel with well-rotted horse manure and plant some seeds of radish and cucumbers in it. If it has a warm, sunny place, you can grow your cucumbers in a rack, using care to wet the ground, not the plant, when watering, and soon you will be rewarded by a good crop of crisp and refreshing cucumbers.

If you have urns or tiles for plants in the grounds, too early for their rightful possessors, sow radish and lettuce seed in them. They will grow like weeds in the warm sun and be ready to venerate the place by the time you wish to put the plants out.

Three square feet for a lettuce bed will supply the family all summer with nice crisp salad. If one likes head lettuce, it needs more room, is worth more in the time and trouble, but pays for all the time put into it.

A row or two of peas, which can be replanted two or three times, will keep one with green peas for the table from July until frost comes.

No garden is complete without a row of chard. It is one of the most satisfactory greens, is easily grown and sprays up from the roots after cutting. The last cut in the fall is as good as that grown in early spring.

A few beets, for greens and to serve chopped and seasoned with butter and vinegar, are liked by most people. A small row of carrots for boiled dinners and to serve with butter and lemon juice when cooked tender, is another good, wholesome vegetable we must not neglect.

For those who have room, an ideal arrangement is to have a clump of pieplant for early use, a bed of asparagus and a small strawberry bed that can furnish the daisy berry for breakfast.

Nellie Marshall

At a Brother's Grave

Famous Speech of Robert G. Ingersoll, Showing Great Devotion and Power of Expression.

My friends: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me.

The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the west.

He had not passed on life's highway the stoic that marks the highest point, but being weary for a moment, lay down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and pathetic dust.

Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For, whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock, but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of the grander day.

He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form, and music touched

to tears. He sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms; with loyal heart and with purest hands he faithfully discharged all public trusts.

He was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote these words: "For justice all place a temple, and all seasons, summer." He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy; and were every oak to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers.

Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing.

He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his last breath: "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, tears and fears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead.

And now to you who have been chosen, from among the many men he loved to do the last and office for the dead, we give his sacred dust. Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is, no greater, stronger, manlier man.

Letter From President Frost

Visit With Jackson County's First Preacher.

Dear Readers of The Citizen:

I left Berea Friday morning with many regrets for tasks unfinished, and calls unmade. Nevertheless, I had the satisfaction of knowing that money was provided or in prospect to keep some work going forward in Berea this summer. Berea students next year can have more chances to work, and more chances to play, than ever before, and each department will make a big advance.

At Cincinnati I bade farewell to Mrs. Frost starting to California where her only sister sits at the bedside of a husband supposed to be at the point of death. I missed my own train, and realizing that I have a new responsibility as editor of The Citizen, I came to Toledo to see Rev. Geo. Candee and persuade him to write some articles on the beginning of things in Jackson County. He was in McKee before it had a Court House, and is one of the very few men who can tell the story of its early history.

Geo. Candee, now 82 years old, can still be recognized by his picture taken in 1880. He lives at 803 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, and as I came to the house where my should I meet but Mrs. Judge Holcomb of Oklahoma, formerly of Jackson County, his daughter, and her fifteen months old baby.

Another daughter, Rita, is teaching in Toledo, and Mrs. Allen, once Assistant Matron at our Boarding House, has been for 14 years Woman Matron at the Toledo Prison. Will P. Candee, once head of our Printing Department, is a machinist for the Standard Oil Co. in California. Mrs. Allen's son, who began his education in Berea is now Assistant Professor in the University of Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Candee were married fifty-six years ago, and are a surprisingly young couple yet. They have the habit of being young, and they

are deeply interested in everything that makes for the progress of God's Kingdom on earth.

Mr. Candee is rather deaf, but he reads and writes, and has recently acted as assessor in his ward in Toledo.



George Candee

do. He remembers the fathers and grandparents of nearly all the people in Jackson County.

He promises The Citizen some articles on Berea in 1857, First Sight of John G. Fee, First Sight of McKee, Cassius Clay at McKee, Washington Maupin and Jeff Morris, "Radical" Bob Nichols, "Udora Men of the Mountains," and the like. These articles will refer to nearly every family in Jackson County; they will contain matters of history not otherwise on record, and of high value to every mountain man.

Today I go on to visit the Berea people at Battle Creek, and from there to the Normal School at Mt. Pleasant, and it is to be expected that both visits will be of interest to The Citizen.

Cincinnati and Toledo both had a "saucy fourth," and both have been hotter than Berea.

W. G. F.

Wilson at Reunion

Continued from First Page

In days of peace and settled order the life of a great Nation. That host is the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin; and undivided in interest, if we have but the vision to guide and direct them and order their lives right in what we do.

"Our constitutions are their articles of enlistment. The orders of the day are the laws upon our statute books. What we strive for is their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and behold the things they have hoped for, and to make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them.

"The recruits are the little children crowding in. The quartermaster's stores are in the mines and forests and fields, in the abodes and factories. Every day something must be done to push the campaign forward; and it must be done by plan and with an eye to some great destiny.

Here is the Nation

"How shall we hold such thoughts in our hearts and not be moved? I would not have you live even today wholly in the past, but would wish to stand with you in the light that streams upon us now out of that great day gone by.

"Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who stands ready to act again and always in the spirit of this day of reunion and hope and patriotic fervor?

"The day of our country's life has but broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Put the harness of the present on. Lift your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace, of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men.

"Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blast of trumpets is neither heard nor heeded and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love."

Advertising Talks

SAYS ADVERTISING IS BEST SALESMAN

First Principle is to Animate Your Merchandise, Declares Expert.

J. R. Hamilton of Chicago, an advertising expert of national reputation, delivered a characteristic address before the Aderatt club of Detroit the other day, and gave in attractive and epigrammatic style the result of his experiences, insisting on the value of proper newspaper advertising. Among other things he said:

"The very first principle of advertising is to animate your merchandise—make it stand up and talk for itself. Every man has a personality and ought to be able to talk, even if his merchandise can't. Yet all the most of us have to say for ourselves in 33 shirts for \$1.95. Most of the time it is a lie on the face of it, and the rest of the time it is uninteresting because all of the others are saying the same.

"It was taught us nearly 50 years ago that a store must have a code of ethics the same as a man, yet most of us haven't learned it even today. We have nothing to offer but a price, and the man with a better price licks us to a finish. If you haven't anything better to say for yourselves than \$3 shirts for \$1.95, you had better get out of business.

Civile Prida Halpa.

"Every merchant and manufacturer who leads in progressive action today; every store and business that has a civic pride; every advertiser who tries to build his city into a better city, builds himself with his city. Every storekeeper who builds a road builds it straight to the door or his own store.

"Twenty years ago, to be a merchant was to carry around with you the stigma of trade. Eight years ago when I took my first position as an advertiser, I wore my hat about in the store for fear some of my friends would see me and know I was working there. Today the best brains of America are being diverted into trade. The colleges are pouring in their youth. We have found that it requires as much brains to merchandise a dish pan as it does to write a prescription or prepare a brief. Today we have merchants in most of the city councils and in congress. We have had two of them in presidential cabinets.

"Ad Cheapst Salesman."

"We know that 90 per cent. of the people are predisposed each day to read the news. Therefore you must seek to find the news value in your merchandise. The most interesting news in the paper should be advertising news, because it tells of money to be saved, of advantages to be gained by better or different merchandise, or of pleasures to be had from new ideas in styles, in fashions.

"Advertising should be presented as nearly as possible in news form. I do not mean that it is to be set in news caption and news heads and news type, but that it should be set in the way that people are accustomed to reading news—plainly up and down the page in natural measures and not across different spaces in odd measures with all sorts of boxes and all kinds of funny little borders set into the corners and through the middle of it.

"For the next question, 'What kind of type shall I use?' the answer is the same as to 'What drinks shall I drink?'—anything you please, only don't mix them.

"Don't Yell Your Loudest."

"To the next question, 'What are my headlines?' the answer is, make them as large as you want to, only remember, once you have yelled your loudest, you never can yell any louder again; and the oftener you yell your loudest, the weaker you get. When you have done your best, you are all through. The successful businessman, like the successful railroad engineer, never has to pull his throttle quite wide open to come through out schedule time.

"If your advertising is stupid, you have no right to blame the people for not reading it. The marvel to me is that advertising can be as rotten as it is and still make good. It is simply because in comparison to other selling methods it is so remarkably cheap. The advertising of the future will look like news.

"The store of the future will deal in human interests more than in commercial interests. It will advertise more personality and less merchandise. As women do 90 per cent. of the buying, the store of the future will be as much a woman's club as it will be a woman's buying place. Far less than 1 per cent. of the women of American are club women. The others have absolutely no place to go, except to theaters and stores. The theaters are costly. The only place where the average woman can spend her time is in her store, and aside from a waiting room or some foolish sort of a silent room, there is no provision made for her in the stores except at the counters. There is every effort being made to merchandise products and no effort being made to merchandise human nature. It isn't the merchandise we sell in every case, it is the idea behind the merchandise."

ADVERTISING REDUCES COST

Large Volume of Business Enables Merchant to Sell Goods on Smaller Margin.

"There's a charge for store rent and a charge for advertising in the price you pay for every pair of shoes," says the managing director of one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the United States.

"The charge for rent is a necessity. Does the advertising add to the cost of selling per pair or reduce it? Let's see.

"A store paying \$20 a day for rent and selling twenty pairs of shoes without advertising would have to charge you \$1 per pair for rent alone.

"If by spending \$20 per day additional for advertising the same store can sell 200 pairs of shoes instead of twenty pairs, then the rent and advertising combined would cost only 20 cents per pair instead of \$1.

"It is the volume of sales that reduces the cost of selling each pair. And the quickest and best way to get volume, when the shoes are of the right kind, is by advertising.

"It is a favorite argument with unadvised shoe stores that they can give better value because they do not advertise. It would be just as sensible to say that they can give better value because they have not trade enough to employ more than one salesman."

What Does Advertising Do?

Makes better people of us all. It brightens stores—makes them attractive, makes them vie with one another in their displays, makes business which requires help, thus solving the living problem of thousands.

Makes for competition in merchandising and a more uniform price on any commodity than would be possible under non-advertising conditions. Today you go to a store, ask for advertised goods and you know what these will cost you.

Your mother and her mother shopped differently. They priced goods, objected to the price, were granted a concession of a few cents or dollars, and continued to object, and if they hung on long enough the proprietor himself was summoned and cut prices below where the clerk dared to. Then your mother paid 10c for calico, her sister 11c for the same grade, and a shrewd neighbor duplicated their purchase for 9c.

Now you buy the same quality for 7c and know that that is the same price other women pay.

In addition you save time which your forefathers spent in haggling, and in these days time is indeed money.—Detroit Times.

Aid to Salesmanship.

Advertising as a selling force for years met the opposition of salesmen, both resident and traveling, through the false belief that too much credit would be given for business increases to the publicity rather than to the personal effort of the man on the ground. For years salesmen felt that advertising appropriations were made up from the increased salaries that the salesmen might have received. Time has changed this and today salesmen are the greatest boosters that advertising is blessed with, through a realization that the increased sales have greatly reduced the selling cost, and manufacturers and merchants are paying higher salaries than ever before.

Two Kinds of Advertisers

The poor advertiser—who copies—buys his space—and then says something.

The merchant, if he advertises right, may use a small space or a large space and say something important.

A wide gulf separates the two kinds of advertisers.

The merchant who uses large space may not say anything more important than the user of small space.

He simply has more good things to talk about, that's all—he has more good reasons at that time why you should visit his store.

And if you are a wise shopper you'll note what he says—for he cannot afford to spend hundreds of dollars for advertising space to tell you something unimportant.

There is another kind of an advertiser—the man who intends to make a national market for himself.

He has something of which he is proud. A product he believes in. He is not afraid to put his name to it. He tells the public he is responsible—for something good.

And his advertisers in advertising zones because that is the quickest way to reach his public.

If he has something good the public listens—and buys.

And your initiative manufacturer pays his silent tribute to the big advertiser by offering "something just as good."

He never makes his point by telling you he has something as good as a product you never heard of.

HIS RISE TO POWER

By HENRY RUSSELL MILLER,
author of
"The Man Higher Up"

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SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a partisan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jeremy Applegate, a political dependant, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Dunmeade in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgusts John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine's peril in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine, and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and goes Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and flees. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and is rejected. She praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine. John and Katherine meet.

She still thinks John a follower of impossible ideas. He loses in his fight for cleanliness in state politics and falls ill. Murchell offers financial aid to the Dunmeades.

John recovers and continues his fight. Haig, in the Steel City, meets Katherine, who is courted by Urege, a financially successful man.

Murchell loses control of the machine to Sherrod and retires nominally from politics. Sherrod gets drunk, and a messenger is sent to Murchell for aid.

Sherrod has embezzled \$500,000 of state money. Murchell resumes control after aiding his foe to conceal the crime and make restitution.

Through Sheehan's plea for mercy John learns that Hampden and Blake have been carrying worthless political notes as part of the Farmers' bank "assets."

The bank is in peril. John loses in the primaries. Hampden loses his fortune in stock speculation and fears exposure of the bank deals.

John and Haig, investigating the bank, are there with Murchell and Hampden when Blake shoots himself. Only John's silence can save Hampden. Murchell will save the bank.

Katherine appeals to Dunmeade for clemency for her father. Haig suggests to Murchell the political expediency of nominating John for governor to save the state for the party.

Reluctantly she rose and went down to the library. She was standing at a southern window through which the sun poured a golden flood. She heard him enter and turned. He halted just within the door. For a moment, silent, they looked at each other across the sunlit room.

It was she who, with the brave directness that had always been hers, first broke the silence.

"I have heard what—what happened last night. And I have come to ask you to do nothing that will harm my father."

Unconsciously his face darkened. It was not because of her request, but because of the picture she recalled. "I suppose it was for that. You have"—He would have said, "no need to ask." But she misunderstood and interrupted quickly.

"I have no right to ask this—or anything of you? I know that, more clearly than you can tell me. I put you in the way of unhappiness and then chose against you for things—for things of no value. It may give you some satisfaction to know that they are gone—though you can hardly believe that the taste for them went first."

"I—my father and Senator Murchell, the men who will profit by your silence, deserve nothing at your hands, at anybody's. I can't pretend that they would show mercy to you. But my father, at least, is a broken man. Last night took away his courage. He believes that he is responsible for Warren Blake's—"

"Not!" She saw him shudder and draw back. "No! I, with my rashness, am to blame for that."

"Ah! you mustn't say that." She took a step forward, eager in his defense. "I know what you've been through and how it must have given you the horrors. But you mustn't say that. Nobody could think it. You only did your duty. But I'm afraid for him. He is half crazed from fear and shock. I think—I couldn't endure many more nights like last night. I'm afraid, if it all comes out, he'll take Warren Blake's way out—"

"Don't!" he cried roughly, as if in pain. "I've gone over it all."

"I'm not trying to frighten you. And I didn't want to—come to you." The steadiness was leaving her. She thought she saw in his lack of response a hostile determination. "I have no right to ask a man such as

you are—to sacrifice himself, his conscience for such a man. I can offer no—no adequate return. But he is my father and it is not—it can not be so very wrong to err on the side of mercy. And once you said—you cared!"

"It was true. It has always been true! What I will do will not be because you ask it, but because it is for you. And not for a price. And—you haven't thought it out very clearly, have you?—what you mean is impossible in any case. If I went on with the investigation you couldn't love the man who was prosecuting your father. And, just because you understand what is right in the case and are what you are, you couldn't respect and so couldn't love the man who weakly did what was wrong for him—even for you. And just now—you are very anxious to save your father."

The flood of crimson ebbed. She looked at him strangely. "Do you believe—that?"

"I know it. But you needn't be afraid any longer. Your father is safe so far as I am concerned. That was settled before you came."

She turned from him in an immeasurable relief to look out of the window. The voice of the congregation rose again in the closing hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The hymn ended. She raised her head and faced him, unshed tears in her eyes.

"John Dunmeade," she cried, "I don't know yet how much of what you have said is true. And I don't know whether you have been weak or strong. But there are finer things than the strength of heartless justice. One of them is—must be—to be merciful, to want to show mercy where you owe none, where you believe you can gain nothing, as you have done. I can't—I shan't try to thank you. But I shall always be praying for you all the good things you have earned as you go—and you will go—onward."

He merely repeated an old saying. "I haven't thought as far ahead as tomorrow. And now you'd better go before church lets out. If people saw you here it might set them thinking."

Warren Blake's body was buried and his tragedy with it. The luck had held to the last. No suspicion of a lurking mystery had been breathed. And William Murchell returned from the funeral to a birth.

His enemies have called him inhuman, lacking in moral sensibility. There are episodes in his career which support the charge. But deep down within him had always laid something that, long pregnant, now fought to win to the light. He was suddenly arraigned before himself, become by the tragedy most pitiless of judges. The vigorous mentality that had hungered and thirsted for action, lusted for sharp combat, sought insatiably for power and ever more power, now turned upon himself, with precise, merciless strokes dissected his life for him, revealed its essential ugliness, disclosed overlooked potentialities.

It was the evening after the funeral. He was alone in his library. But he was not reading. He was angrily watching the gathering of a belated force in his existence.

He frowned when from the hall came the sounds of altercation, heated on one side and coolly confident on the other. Then the door was thrown open, and Haig, followed by the protestant man servant, entered. The novelist briskly crossed the room and planted himself in a chair before Murchell.

The involuntary host greeted him inhospitably. "I told Jim I would see nobody tonight. What do you want?"

"You remember, Saturday night I said you and I would have to discuss the matter of payment? The time has come, the waitress said."

"Well?"

"Senator Murchell, have you a conscience?"

"Are you trying to be impertinent, young man?"

"How impertinent? I'm merely trying to verify an impression. The other night, while you were watching Warren Blake die, I got the notion that you had one. Now Warren Blake is out of the way. Hampden won't be disgraced. There's to be no scandal. Your plans to save the bank are under way. Other plans of yours are no longer in jeopardy. So it's time to think of payment. I have just come from Dunmeade. He isn't a very happy man, Senator Murchell. He's oppressed by the knowledge that he has been weak. He has lost his pride, his belief in himself, his sense of absolute honesty—call it soul for short. The poor fool even thinks he is to blame for Warren Blake's shooting himself. You and I know better. We know who killed Cock Robin." Haig laughed insolently.

"You have a strange sense of humor. Just what are you trying to insinuate?"

"I mean that we know that the man who killed Warren Blake was the man who killed Creighton, Hawkins, Deleahanty, Burns, Schneider, Larkin and Blake. And he's the fellow that created an atmosphere of dishonesty in political banks and public treasuries, made opportunities for thievery, encouraged and profited by speculation—in short, the man who devised and built the machine whose creatures and victims have paid the penalty of their crimes with suicide. Do I make myself clear?"

Murchell sat up angrily. "That isn't true. I'm not responsible for a few weaklings aren't able to resist temptation and take the easiest way out."

"It was 'Oh, I believe,' Haig pursued, 'who first pleaded that excuse.'"

"See here, Haig! If you have anything important to say, say it. Otherwise—"

Haig leaned over, interrupting Murchell.

He tapped the senator's knee to emphasize his words: "I'd advise you to listen. Will you?"

"Go on."

"That's sensible," Haig resumed his easy attitude. "Let's take up Dunmeade's case. His mouth is closed by his love for Katherine Hampden. The question now is, who profits most by his silence and hence will have to pay? It isn't Hampden. I think I understand the political situation pretty well. Just now, when you're trying to scramble back into power and Jerry Brent has taken their convention out of the hands of your friends of the opposition for another bank in which you politicians have had your dirty fingers to fall, with another cashier putting a mussy little hole in his head, would be most inopportune. Also, you've put up money to cover Hampden's shortage. I've never heard you accused of doing anything for anybody without return. And since you've put up a lot of money without security, it must be because silence just now is particularly valuable to you. Now do you get the point? Are you ready to pay?"

"Haven't I paid enough?"

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"Power," said the senator virtuously, "isn't to be taken lightly. Even if I could do it, which isn't probable, I certainly don't propose to make a joke or a fool of myself before the political public by helping a narrow, pig-headed, impractical romancer to a powerful office."

"Unpractical" and "romancer"—you need a new point of view, senator. John Dunmeade is the most practical man I know, because he sees true, sees

evil as evil and good as good. If this state were to follow his ideal of simple, straightforward common sense honesty, political corruption would cease to exist, a vast amount of injustice would be corrected and popular government justified. You'll have to find another excuse, Senator Murchell."

"Well, then," said the senator grimly, "you may put it that I, a seeker after the valueless, don't propose to help a practical man who has rejected my honest offer of friendship and spent six years vilifying me before the people of this state."

"So that's why it's preposterous? That's the measure of your sort, is it? Fighting you, telling the truth about you, are what disqualify a man for public office. You grind everybody, everything—life, death, tragedy, love—in the mills of your greedy ambition and you are willing to pay only the least penny you must. Hinks the sul-

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Murchell did not answer. He was making a strong effort to control his rising irritation. But he listened intently because he did not know Haig well enough to decide whether the latter was really dangerous.

"You think my motive is lacking perhaps?" Haig inquired coolly. "Do you remember Wrenn—George Wrenn of Clarion—or have there been so many Wrenns that you can't keep track of them? Let me tell you his story. He was a preacher—not a very strong man, but a fine, big, clean hearted fellow—something like John Dunmeade—who believed in his fellowman and loved them, the kind that would sit up all night with any poor, suffering wretch or share his last dollar with those who needed it less than he did. Everybody loved him. He married a widow who had one son. He was a good husband and a perfect father to that boy. I know, because I was the boy. They had a reform wavel in Clarion and sent Wrenn to the legislature. That was the year you almost failed of re-election to the senate. It cost you a million and a quarter to win, you may remember. There was a point where you needed just one vote, and your decoy got after Wrenn. He held out for a while, but—Oh, you know how it works. He was poor, there was more money in sight than he had ever heard of, and they found him—price—at \$17,000. And he was cheap, comparatively. I think he must have been temporarily out of his mind, for he didn't really care for money. He went home a shame broken man. They couldn't prove it on him, but everybody knew he had taken money. They turned against him, his wife died broken hearted, and he had to leave Clarion. The money was soon spent; that kind never lasts. He went down hill fast and finally, a miserable, drunken wretch, he put a bullet through his head. I saw him do it—just as Warren Blake did it. So you can cut still another notch in your gun—eight on the list now—Creighton—"

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CHAPTER XX.
The Big Life.

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lary blinding or not. Let me assure you, I am not. We're a pretty triangle, each with the drop on the man in front of him. You hold over Dunmeade's head the fact of Hampden's disgrace, he gets me with his friendship and I can bring you down with my knowledge of this bank business. I'd hate to lose Dunmeade's regard by confronting him with the necessity of prosecuting his lady love's father. But, by the Lord! I'm not afraid to fire that. And I think you believe that."

Murchell did not answer. He was making a strong effort to control his rising irritation. But he listened intently because he did not know Haig well enough to decide whether the latter was really dangerous.

"You think my motive is lacking perhaps?" Haig inquired coolly. "Do you remember Wrenn—George Wrenn of Clarion—or have there been so many Wrenns that you can't keep track of them? Let me tell you his story. He was a preacher—not a very strong man, but a fine, big, clean hearted fellow—something like John Dunmeade—who believed in his fellowman and loved them, the kind that would sit up all night with any poor, suffering wretch or share his last dollar with those who needed it less than he did. Everybody loved him. He married a widow who had one son. He was a good husband and a perfect father to that boy. I know, because I was the boy. They had a reform wavel in Clarion and sent Wrenn to the legislature. That was the year you almost failed of re-election to the senate. It cost you a million and a quarter to win, you may remember. There was a point where you needed just one vote, and your decoy got after Wrenn. He held out for a while, but—Oh, you know how it works. He was poor, there was more money in sight than he had ever heard of, and they found him—price—at \$17,000. And he was cheap, comparatively. I think he must have been temporarily out of his mind, for he didn't really care for money. He went home a shame broken man. They couldn't prove it on him, but everybody knew he had taken money. They turned against him, his wife died broken hearted, and he had to leave Clarion. The money was soon spent; that kind never lasts. He went down hill fast and finally, a miserable, drunken wretch, he put a bullet through his head. I saw him do it—just as

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FIFTEENTH ARTICLE. THE PROPAGATION OF PLANTS.

By L. C. CORBETT, Horticultural, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

IN addition to using the natural means of reproduction of plants by seeds, bulbs, etc., man has developed several artificial ways, of which the principal are cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.

A cutting is a detached portion of a plant inserted in soil or in water for the purpose of producing a new plant. A method of propagation is considered most important. The most common form of hardwood cuttings consists of a straight portion of a shoot or cane nearly uniform in size throughout and containing two or more buds. At the lower end it is usually cut off just below a bud, because roots develop most readily from the joints. At the top it is usually cut off some distance above the highest bud. A heel cutting consists of the lower portion of a branch, containing two or more buds, cut off in such a manner as to carry with it a small portion of that branch forming the so-called "heel." A mallet cutting is produced by severing the parent branch above and below a shoot, so as to leave a section of it on the base of the cutting. The principal advantage



Photo by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

DWARF BARTLETT PEAR GROWN ON QUINCE STOCK.

In the use of heel and mallet cuttings lies in the greater certainty of developing roots. The principal drawback is that only one cutting can be made from each lateral branch.

When it is desired to make the largest number of cuttings from a limited supply of stock, cuttings are made containing but one bud each. Such cuttings are commonly started under glass with bottom heat either in greenhouse or hotbed.

Cuttings are usually made with two or more buds. The cuttings are made while the wood is dormant during the fall or early winter. As fast as made they are tied in bundles of twenty-five or fifty (about all one way) and buried bottom end up in a trench and covered to a depth of two or three inches with soft or mellow soil. Cuttings may also be kept over winter in a cool cellar buried in sand, sawdust or moss.

The following spring cuttings are set about three inches apart in a trench with only the topmost bud or buds above the surface. The soil is then replaced in the trench and thoroughly packed. In planting, the cuttings should be exposed to light and air as little as possible. After being planted the cutting should develop roots and put forth leaves, and by the next fall or spring it should be ready to put out. Herbaceous or soft wood cuttings are exemplified in the "slips" used to increase the numbers of house plants. This method of propagation can be employed in the winter time under glass. Herbaceous cuttings may be made from the leaf or stem.

Leaf cuttings are commonly employed in multiplying plants having thick, fleshy leaves containing a large quantity of plant food either in the body of the leaf or its larger ribs. As a general rule, in preparing slips the leaf area should be reduced to a minimum in order to lessen evaporation.

Usually an inch of broken stone or coarse gravel overlaid with one and one-half to three inches of sand will be found ample for all soft wood cuttings.

Short cuttings of the roots may be used in the propagation of many plants, especially those which show a natural tendency to sucker.

A layer is a branch so placed in contact with the earth as to induce it to throw out roots and shoots. Layering frequently proves a satisfactory method with woody plants which do not readily take root from cuttings.

All the common poisonous fruits, the stone fruits and the citrus fruits

are now multiplied by grafting or budding. A scion is a portion cut from a plant to be inserted upon another (or the same) plant, with the intention that it shall grow. Except for herbaceous grafting the wood for scions should be taken while in a dormant or resting condition. The time usually considered best is after the leaves have fallen, but before severe freezing begins. The scions are tied in bunches and buried in moist sand, where they will not freeze and yet will be kept cold enough to prevent growth. Good results often follow cutting scions in the spring just before or at the time the grafting is to be done. If cleft grafting is the style to be employed this practice frequently gives good results, but spring cutting of scions for whip grafting is not desirable.

The stock is the plant or part of a plant upon which or into which the bud or scion is inserted. For best results in grafting it is essential that the stock be in an active condition.

Cleft grafting is particularly adapted to large trees when for any reason it becomes necessary to change the variety. Branches too large to be worked by other methods can be cleft grafted. A branch one or one and one-half inches in diameter is severed with a saw. Care should be taken that the bark be not loosened from any portion of the stub. Split the exposed end with a broad thin chisel or grafting tool. Then with a wedge or thin wedge shaped prong at the end of the grafting tool spread the cleft so that the scions may be inserted.

The scion should consist of a portion of the previous season's growth and should be long enough to have two or three buds. The lower end of the scion which is to be inserted into the cleft should be cut into the shape of a wedge, having the outer edge thicker than the other. In general it is a good plan to cut the scion so that the lowest bud will come just at the top of this wedge, so that it will be near the top of the stock. To make this contact of the growing portions doubly certain the scion is often set at a slight angle with the stock into which it is inserted.

After the scions have been set the operation of cleft grafting is completed by covering all cut surfaces with a layer of grafting wax.

Whip grafting is almost universally used in root grafting. It has the advantage of being well adapted to small plants only one or two years of age, and it can be done indoors during the comparative leisure of winter.

The graft is made by cutting the stock off diagonally—one long smooth cut with a sharp knife, leaving about three-fourths of an inch of cut surface. Place the knife about one-third of the distance from the end of the cut surface at right angles to the cut and split the stock in the direction of its long axis. Cut the lower end of the scion in like manner, and when the two parts are forced together the cut surfaces will fit neatly together, and one will nearly cover the other if scion and stock are of the same size. A difference may be disregarded unless it be too great. After the scion and stock have been locked together they should be wrapped with five or six turns of waxed cotton to hold the parts firmly together. It is in root grafting that the whip graft finds its distinctive field.

The roots are dug and the scions are cut in the fall and stored. The work of grafting may be done during the winter months. When the operation has been performed the grafts are packed away in moss, sawdust or sand in a cool cellar to remain until spring.

In ordinary propagation by means of whip grafts the scion is cut with about three buds, and the stock is nearly as long as the scion. The graft is so planted as to bring the union of stock and scion not very far below the surface of the ground. But where the trees are required to be especially hardy in order to stand severe winters and the roots used are not known to be so hardy as the plants from which the scions have been cut a different plan is adopted. The scions are cut much longer, and the roots may be cut shorter, and the graft is planted so deep as to cause roots to issue from the lower end of the scion. When taken up to be set in the orchard the original root may be removed entirely.

Budding is one of the most economical forms of artificial reproduction, and each year witnesses its more general use.

The operation of budding is simple and can be done with great speed by expert budders. The work has usually to be done in July, August or early September. The bud should be taken from wood of the present season's growth. Since the work of budding is done during the season of active growth the bud sticks are prepared so that the petiole or stem of each leaf is left attached to serve as a handle to aid in pushing the bud when inserting it beneath the bark of the stock. This is what is usually called a shield bud and is cut so that a small portion of the woody tissue of the branch is removed with the bud.

The stock for budding should be at least as thick as the ordinary lead pencil. The height at which buds are inserted varies; the nearer the ground the better. When the bud is made a ligature is then tightly drawn about, above and below the bud to hold it in place until a union shall be formed. Buds of rattle about eight or ten inches long make a most convenient tying material. As soon as the buds have united with the stock the ligature should be cut in order to prevent girdling the stock. This done, the operation is complete until the following spring, when all the trees in which the buds have "taken" should have the top cut off just above the bud.

The one objection to budding is that it causes an unsightly crook in the body of the tree unless the tree is planted deep in the orchard.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S., Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

COWPEAS SOWN IN CORN

Many fields of corn are now nearly ready to lay by, and the most important piece of work in connection with it all is yet to come.

Your crop of corn whether large or small is removing a great deal of fertility from the soil not only by the crop itself but by washing. There is a way to replace much of that as you go along so you can continue to raise good crops in rotation and not resort to the wasteful method of turning land out to "rest."

Here is the Way to Start in

Get 3 pecks of cowpeas for every acre of corn you can treat this way, and drill them in the balks with a one-horse grain drill if you have one or can rent it (and this is a machine that every farmer should have). If a drill cannot be obtained sow them broadcast and plow them in with a 6-shovel or 14 tooth cultivator. Don't use a double shovel. Get one of the others if you have none already. I showed you how easily you can get for one in last week's paper.

If you have a one horse corn drill it will be well to put in the peas with it going once in a row.

It will pay you the best kind to fertilize these peas too. If you plowed under clover or had cowpeas in the ground last year get 16 per cent acid phosphate fertilizer, and don't accept anything else for it is the cheapest and best. If you had corn on the ground last year it is low in humus get a high grade mixed fertilizer something like 1-6-12-3, for ground raising corn every year becomes very deficient in nitrogen.

What to Do with the Crop

Along about the time the corn is getting ripe the peas will be beginning to ripen a few pods too and the vines will be full of green peas and blossoms. If you put your corn in the soil the peas will have the right of way and will keep on growing rapidly till you turn the hogs in which should be as soon as any considerable number of peas begin to ripen. If this is done any time before October the hogs can get a fine month's

feed from the peas and the rest of the peas can be plowed under and rye be sown in time to get a good start for winter. This rye plowed under next May will insure you about 50 per cent larger corn crop than you had this year.

If you cut and shock the corn the hogs may bother the shocks some but they will eat peas mostly, and rye can be put in as before.

If you strip and top your corn, or leave the whole stalks stand and snap the ears only, the hogs may go in before you gather the corn for they will bother it but little if the corn stands up well so long as the peas hold out. These can be turned under and rye sown if the stalks are cut end then cut up with disk harrow set straight so the stalks will not disturb drill or harrow.

Crimson Clover

Quite a number of farmers are beginning to sow crimson clover in corn. This should be done about August 1. It should be sown by hand in each row about 15 to 20 pounds per acre and covered with a 14 tooth cultivator or small harrow.

This crop has the advantage of living through the winter to protect the ground and can be plowed under in the spring for corn or cowpeas, or soy beans. It is a great soil renewer but has not grown with best success in this locality as yet.

Sow Rye in September

If for any reason you have not sown cowpeas or crimson clover in the corn don't fail to sow rye in the standing corn early in September. Either put in with one horse grain drill or sow broadcast and cover with 5 shovel or 14 tooth cultivator.

Rye sown thus early will furnish a large amount of pasture in late fall and spring and give a good amount of green stuff to plow under for cowpeas or soy beans if it has not been pastured too short. Or if you seed down to grass, it will protect the young grass and make a good crop of harvest.

LARGEST OF OFFICIAL FLAGS

Mammoth Banner Hangs in the Middle of the Post Office Building at Washington.

If patriotism were measured by the yards of red, white and blue hunting made into the form of the flag of the nation, the biggest assignment of it would be found in the post office building at Washington, for here hangs the biggest official flag that was ever made, although there are larger unofficial flags. It also was made at the little flagshop on the side street. The building which houses the headquarters of the postal service and keeps its finger on the pulse of all Uncle Sam's mails, boasts this mammoth flag.

The great building is constructed about a hollow square at the bottom of which is the glass-roofed floor space where the local mail is handled. Above this rise eight or nine stories of masonry enclosing the hollow square.

In the middle of this hangs the great flag reaching nearly the height and width of it. It is solitary and alone, with but the masonry as a background. It is impressive so hung and people come far to see it, and the idle passerby is often brought to attention and stands in unconscious admiration.

THREE PERSONS PERISH.

Lake Geneva, Wis.—Geneva lake claimed three victims when Erie Olson and his sister, Miss Emma Olson, and Charles Strand were drowned by the swamping of a rowboat in which they were having a pleasure ride. Miss Helen Rohrs, who also was in the boat, clung to an oar and was rescued by R. D. Patton, who was fishing near by, and came to their aid. Miss Olson's home was at Stambaugh, Michigan, and Miss Rohrs' is at Muncie, Indiana.



"The LIFE of a wagon is what counts — that's why I buy a Studebaker"

"That's reasonable, isn't it?"

"A wagon that doesn't last is expensive no matter what price you pay for it."

"Suppose you buy three wagons, one after the other, and the three of them don't last as long as one Studebaker—which is the best bargain?"

"I didn't find this out myself. I heard my grandfather say it's good many years ago. He said he had proved that it paid to buy a Studebaker. I followed his advice to my own satisfaction."

"A wagon can't have life in it unless it has the material and work and finish in it. The Studebaker people have been making vehicles for sixty years. They ought to know how to make wagons right—and they do. They have the reputation because they've produced the goods. They don't put the name Studebaker on until the wagon's right, and when you see the name Studebaker on a vehicle of any kind it is your insurance of quality."

"That's why I buy a Studebaker. I trust a Studebaker wagon because I trust the people that make them. It's good business."

"A Studebaker promise is always made good."

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER

South Bend, Ind.

NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

Orchard Information

STRAWBERRY EASY TO GROW

As Fruit Grown That Will Adapt Itself to Such Diversity of Soils and Conditions.

The small fruits, comprising the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and gooseberry, play a very important part in the economy of the household, inasmuch as they come at a time when there is a scarcity of other fruits and oftentimes of vegetables as well. So it is very important that every farmer especially should set apart a plot of ground sufficiently large to be capable of producing all the small fruits that the family can possibly consume during the year. The size of the plot will depend somewhat upon the size of the family.

There is probably no fruit grown that will adapt itself to such a diversity of soils and conditions as the strawberry. For that reason it can be grown by practically everyone, in nearly every portion of the United States, who has a few square rods of good soil which can be devoted to that purpose.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

If the soil is a heavy clay with a hard, tenacious subsoil, nothing will give better returns for the money invested than to go over the entire plot with a subsoil plow, following the breaking plow, thus loosening up the subsoil to a depth of 16 inches. This plow will furnish a reservoir for the surplus water in the spring, which may be drawn on by the plants during a time of drouth which often comes when the fruit is beginning to ripen and just when an abundance of water is absolutely necessary in order to enable the fruit to develop properly and the plant to attain a good, vigorous growth. If the subsoil is of a sandy or gravelly nature, the subsoiling will not be necessary; in fact, on such land the crop is often cut short because of the looseness of the subsoil which allows the surplus water to pass down out of reach of the plant roots.

This is one of the most important points to keep in mind. No plant should be transplanted that is more than one year old. A plant that has borne fruit should never be used in a new bed. Select plants of the previous year's growth for transplanting, if set in the spring. Such plants may be told by the bright yellow color of the roots.

NEEDED CULTURE OF GRAPES

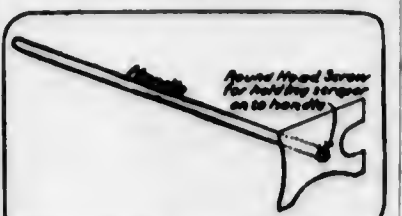
Working of Ground in Summer Essential to Secure Paying Crop—Keep Out All Weeds.

The ground under the grape trillies bare should be mellow and free of grass and weeds. Run the cultivator between the rows. Tin the canes to the trillies bare as they advance in growth. When six inches above the top bar rip off the end bud. This will throw the sap into the grapes. They should be snapped back after having made the third leaf. Keep the ground clean and mellow. A mulch of coal ash, freshly cut grass or rotted straw should be spread around the vines to keep the soil moist and cool. This mulch, when properly applied, is of advantage in the ripening of fruit. The grapes not only ripen better, but the berries are larger and of superior flavor. If mildew appears on the leaves dust with sulphur. If the vines are carefully trained and all useless shoots removed there will be little danger from mildew or from rot. Young vines should be trained to one cane and should be tied up.

SCRAPING OLD APPLE TREES

Handy Implement for Orchards May Be Made Out of Steel Shovel With Sides Different.

When we started scraping our old apple trees we used a three-sided scraper, but found it very slow, as the straight sides covered only a small surface on the round branches,



Homemade Tree Scraper.

says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. I made scrapers out of steel shovels with all sides different, as shown in the cut, sharpened to a knife edge, but not too sharp.

Treating Injured Trees.

Always tend to injured trees immediately on discovering the trouble. Cut storm-broken limbs back to solid wood and temporarily bind up split crotches. In permanently mending split trees place a long bolt directly through the injured portions and screw up tight. Never run iron bands around the limbs to hold parted wood together.

Horticultural News

COMBAT DISEASE AND PESTS

Spraying is Necessary to Profitable Growth of Either Fruit or Garden Truck Crops.

(By F. L. STEVENS.)

The loss incurred from plant diseases is often underestimated by the farmer; passes unrecognized, or is regarded as natural and inevitable. As a matter of fact plant diseases are exceedingly destructive, and the difference between profit and loss on a given crop is often traceable to the way in which the plant diseases are handled. In general, plant diseases may be described as including all rots, molds, blights, mildews, rusts, smuts and spots of various kinds. Many of these depreciate the value of the yield or cause its loss during storage. Leaf spots, blights, etc., reduce the amount of green matter of the leaf, and thereby reduce the starch-making power of the leaf. The purpose of the leaf is to produce starch, to nourish the wood, twigs and fruit of following months and years. If the green portion of the leaf and its starch-producing power be destroyed future yields must suffer accordingly.

There are several hundred serious and injurious plant diseases. Of these many can be prevented by proper treatment, although, of course, there are many others for which no satisfactory treatment is known.

Wherever fruit or truck crops are raised commercially we now find that spraying forms part of the care of the crop just as much as does tillage, pruning and fertilizing. Spraying is a necessity to the profitable growth of these plants. Many people object to the idea of spraying, saying that their grandfathers could raise abundant good fruit without spraying. This may be true, but we of today cannot do it.

Diseases have increased in number. Many have been imported into this country from foreign countries. Diseases which prevailed in only one or a few states now spread over the whole United States. Diseases which were formerly trifling in injury have increased to be very injurious, so that the crop producer of today must face the fact that to raise profitable crops he must take steps to prevent plant diseases. In many instances an outlay of a few cents gives a return of several dollars. Orchards entirely useless are frequently made productive by proper treatment. Every farmer should gain knowledge concerning the chief diseases of his crops, and should equip himself to fight them.

DOCTORING WOUNDS IN TREES

Any Cut of More Than an Inch Should Be Covered With Paint to Protect Surface.

It does not take the experienced orchardist long to detect faulty pruning in an orchard, even if done years before. "Tree butchery" he calls it. A common fault is shown in the illustration, says the Farmers' Mail and Breeder. The cut made at A leaves a stub that is too long. It cannot heal over as the bark will die around it, leaving the heart wood exposed to decay and disease. The cane of many a dead or sickly tree could be traced to just such a beginning. B represents a cut made in the right way. The stub is short, wound small, and it will soon heal over. The cut at C is too close and leaves too large a wound. Any wound more than an inch in diameter should be covered with an ordinary lead paint to protect the exposed surface until the new growth can callous over it.



Common Pruning Fault.

MAKING LIME-SULPHUR WASH
Liquid for Dormant Spray May Be Made by Diluting Gallon of Poison With Water.

(By F. L. WASHBURN, Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

A concentrated lime-sulphur wash for use as a dormant spray may be made by diluting one gallon of concentrated lime-sulphur with ten gallons of water. The concentrated lime-sulphur is put on the market by many insecticide firms, or may be made at home in accordance with the following formula: Sulphur, 80 pounds; bent atom lime, 40 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Further information on the preparation and use of the lime-sulphur wash may be found in bulletin 121 of the Agricultural Experiment station, University Farm, St. Paul.

Fruit for Home Use.

When fruit is cheap and plentiful in the market its value for home use is not by any means lessened.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce D. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Douthett, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,
H. F. Minter.

For Assessor of Jackson County

We are authorized to announce James Hamilton of Tyner as a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the coming primary to be held on the 2nd day of August 1913.

TO THE VOTERS OF JACKSON COUNTY

To the Voters of Jackson County: I am a candidate for High Sheriff of Jackson County, Ky., before the Republican Primary, August 2, 1913. I have hesitated for months, whether I could afford to leave my business at home and run this race or not. But the strongest solicitations from all parts of the County and from many friends, in whom I have unbounded confidence and who say that I will be the next sheriff if I permit my name to go before the people in said Primary, has lured me to enter the race.

It is true that I have almost hidden myself from my relatives and friends for the last few years in the state and the woods, but such has been my work. I am not ashamed to look over my man square in the face and say that I have made no honest living out of it, even in my old blue overalls down the river on rafts.

The Hays' family have never asked for public office in Jackson County, although they pay as large a tax as any family in the County. Why not give me the Sheriff's office one term?

It is further true that I was not raised "with a silver spoon in my mouth." I was raised on a small farm in Gray Hawk, this County, and am yet on a farm. I expect to live and die on a farm, and when you elect me Sheriff you will then have elected a farmer's boy. My aged father, Richard Hays (The people call him Uncle Dick), still lives on the farm.

I am now in the fight to win, and I have the most profound hope of this victory, that is almost in sight, that the great common people of Jackson County must roll. Your support is solicited.

Yours sincerely,
J. F. Hays, Olin, Ky.

TO THE VOTERS OF CLAY, JACKSON, AND OWSLEY COUNTIES

I take pleasure in announcing to you that I am a candidate for Representative of this the 71st Legislative District of Kentucky subject to the action of the Republican primary to be held August 2, 1913.

I was born in Owsley County in 1885, then one year later my father moved to Clay County where we resided 6 years, when in 1891, we moved to Jackson County where we have lived ever since.

Have had more than a fair share of the hardships of this life endeavoring to educate myself under the adversity of being poor; but despite my poverty have required and added sufficiently to my fund of knowledge to be Teacher of Common Schools 8 years; Census Enumerator in 1910; successful applicant to the Military Academy; Member of the Kentucky Educational Association; at present employed as Principal, Island City Graded School.

If nominated and elected, and I expect to be, I will do everything in my power for the best interests of this State and especially this District.

I shall as regards legislation disfavor all unnecessary appropriations which increase taxation; I favor an

amendment to the Dog Law, exempting one dog from taxation for each family; I approve of state aid for the construction and maintenance of Public Roads and shall stand for the repeal of the present Road Law as enacted by the General Assembly at its last session; and I am certainly a friend of the Public Schools, standardizing them to meet the demands of parents, teachers and children.

Earnestly soliciting your support, hoping to meet each of you face to face before the election, and thank you in advance for anything you may say or do for me. I remain
Sincerely your friend,
D. G. WOOD.

JACKSON COUNTY

MILDRED

Mildred, July 4.—There was a picnic at the Flat Lick Falls today. — Uncle Billie Hamilton of Livingston is in this community for a visit with friends and relatives. — A. E. Rader has returned from Louisville where he has been working. — John Moore is very low with lung trouble. — James F. Hamilton, candidate for Assessor, was in this vicinity, Friday. — Wm. Dunigan made a business trip to East Bernstadt, Friday. — There will be an association of the Baptists at Flat Lick, beginning on Friday before the first Saturday in September. — The Livingston Lumber Co. is buying logs of all kinds, such as pine, poplar, white oak, chestnut, etc., on the Laurel Fork Creek. — H. C. Nantz had a fine mule killed by lightning last week. — Mrs. Mary Hays of Berea is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity for a few days. — The election is growing as warm as the weather in this community. — Sherman Smith's baby died of whooping cough and heart trouble last Saturday night. The bereaved parents have our heartfelt sympathy.

ISAACS

Isaacs, July 4.—We are having plenty of rain at present. — A storm on Wednesday evening injured corn considerably. — Berry Baker had a fine horse killed by lightning, Wednesday. — Mrs. Mary McIntosh, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving. — The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berry Little died, Sunday. We extend our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Little. — George Rney, who has been sick for some time, is no better. — Mrs. Annie Brewer and Mrs. Martha Brewer are visiting their uncle, Ike Brewer, of Long Branch. — G. C. Purkey of Shelbyville, visited friends and relatives at this place recently. He sold his farm near Ansville to Lloyd Begley. — Mr. and Mrs. Arch Baldwin visited Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, Sunday. — J. W. Mullin's son has typhoid. — Miss Mattie Denham visited at Mr. Mullin's, Tuesday.

TYNER

Tyner, July 5.—Corn crops are looking fine. We had a cloud burst on the head waters of our creek, Wednesday, doing considerable damage to land and crops. — J. H. Jones has gone to Colorado Springs for a six months stay for his health, as he has suffered a physical breakdown. — Owing to a shortage in harvest hands, Mrs. Attella Moore cut a good crop of wheat for her husband with a 1. H. C. Harvester. — Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Flat Lick. — Whooping cough is raging in this vicinity. — Eugene Gipson and family have returned from Louisville. — A. E. Rader is home again. — John Moore is in very poor health. — The young people enjoyed a picnic at the falls the 4th. — R. B. Reynolds' children have been very sick with fever but, no better. — J. T. Moore is home from Illinois on a visit.

ANAVILLE

Anaville, July 4.—The Misses Marie Mayskias and Ruth Ische, teachers at Anaville Institute, have gone away on their vacation. — The picnic of the 24th was quite a success. There was a very large crowd; nearly all the candidates were present. — John Ford and Harry Fox have gone to Hamilton, O., to work. — Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Worthington are attending a convention in Tennessee. — Mrs. Leroy York's fine saddle horse died last Monday. — Wilson Lewis, our new teacher, has gone to Cincinnati, O., on business. — Lloyd Begley has moved to the place vacated by John H. Pennington. — Frank Duse, traveling salesman for a coffee house, is calling on the merchants here. — The Misses Mattie and Pearl Medlock and Mollie Johnston, Olin Medlock, Geo. Belcher, Morgan and Clark Eversole visited Miss Lizzie Ingram, and had quite a pleasant time. — Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell after visiting friends and relatives in Berea and Irvine, have returned home. — Ed Strong has gone to Hamilton and Cincinnati.

What'd Louisville Have to Pay

A VERY TELLING CONVERSATION IN WHICH A TAX FEARING FARMER IS CONVINCED THAT BY INVESTING ONE DOLLAR HE GAINS TEN.

As the cattle buyer climbed out of the livery wagon and began to scrape the mud from his coat, someone suggested, "Found that road kinder muddy in spots, didn't you?"

"Muddy in spots," growled the man, "never saw worse anywhere. Why don't you folks get busy and build real roads?"

"Taxes are high enough now."

"Make the rest of the state help you."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that you people ought to be busy aight and day trying to get your Representative and your State Senator to fight for a law so you might levy a tax of five cents on the hundred dollars and get State Aid for road building in every county in Kentucky. I mean that a lot of counties like yours are unwilling to put up a little money to get a much larger amount for road making."

"But taxes are high enough now."

"I understand," continued the cattle man, "but if by a tax of five cents on the hundred dollars you could raise—Say, what is the assessed value of this county, anyhow?"

"Somewhere about \$2,000,000 I should say."

"Well," continued the man, "five cents on that would give you about \$1,000 for your roads. Under a State Aid law that would force the State

to pay you somewhere between \$7,000 and \$10,000."

"Where'd that \$10,000 the State would give us come from?"

"That's exactly the point I was making when I asked why you didn't get the rest of the State to help you build your roads. Stop and think how many big business houses, corporations, and railroads would have to help you with their enormous funds. The thing that gets me is that you folks are willing to go on pulling thru the mud, when for every dollar you put in the way of taxes, the towas and big cities would have to give you from six to nine. State Aid looks to me like a snap for you people that have roads to build and no money to build them with. There are only 12 counties in Kentucky that'd have to pay in more money than they'd take out of the fund."

"Say, if we were to get that kind of a law passed and put up \$1,000, what'd Louisville have to pay toward road building?"

"Let me see, I believe Louisville has an assessed value of about \$200,000,000. Five cents on the hundred, makes \$100,000; and Louisville hasn't a mile of road to build. Your tax would be \$1,000 and you have no end of roads to build. I don't see for the life of me where you people stand to lose. You put in \$1 and get back for your own use from \$6 to \$10."

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



SECTION of the great central court, the Court of the Sun and Stars, designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. This court, approximately 750x900 feet, will divide the main rectangle of exposition buildings from north to south. Upon the east of the court figures—elephants, camels, Arab warriors—symbolical of the Orient will surmount a huge arch, the Arch of the Rising Sun, larger than the Arc de Triomphe; upon the west of the court the story of the setting sun will be depicted; surmounting the arch upon the west prairie schooers and figures of pioneers who pushed across the western plains will be shown.

DOUBLELICK

Doublelick, June 30.—The crops are looking very prosperous since the recent rain. — Canada Sparks, candidate for jailor, took dinner with Perry McCollum last Thursday. — School began Monday, with J. H. Thomas as teacher. — Canada Sparks who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sparks, has returned to Cincinnati, O. — The Misses Polite and Maggie McCollum visited their sister, Mrs. Ruthford Callahan, a week ago Wednesday.

KERRY KNOB

Kerry Knob, July 7.—Noia Clements who has been ill for some time is still quite poorly. It is thought the water at home doesn't agree with her and she is staying with Dr. and Mrs. Settle of Sand Gap. — The Misses Sarah Jones and Katie Howard of Berea spent last week with Mr. John Clements and family. — Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Williams visited relatives at Dreyfus, Saturday night and Sunday. — Mrs. Wm. Jones of Dreyfus spent a few days with friends and relatives at this place last week. — A little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Powell is seriously ill. — Corn crops are looking fine in this section but the oat crop is quite poor. — Blackberries are plentiful and people have begun canning. — A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Powell June 23rd. — Born to Mrs. Nellie Pierson June 23rd, a boy.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, July 4.—We have had some good rains recently and crops are looking fine. — Rev. Lunsford filled his regular appointment here at the Beaver Pond church last Saturday and Sunday. — Our school will begin some time in July with Miss Annie Wagers of Station Camp as teacher. — Three of Clabe Smith's daughters of Richmond visited their aunt, Mrs. Mollie Becknell, last week. — Miss Etta Cox and Miss May Bluff visited Treasle Azbill, Saturday and Sunday. — We are having the best test weather of the season.

OWSLEY COUNTY

CONKING

Conking, July 4.—Everybody is enjoying eating nice apples and plums.

—Farmers in this part are about thru with their corn and the prospect for good crops is rather flattering. — Oats are being harvested. — Mrs. R. L. Fuller of Major died of tuberculosis, June 22. Her remains were laid to rest the 23rd with funeral services at Union church, the place of her membership, by Revs. Itaney and Hale. She leaves a devoted husband and four children to mourn her loss. — J. B. Isaacs of Egypt, Jackson County, and Miss Nannie Craft of Larue, Laurel County, were married at the home of J. W. Anderson, Sunday, June 29th, at 10 o'clock and left immediately for the home of the bridegroom. — George Hill of Booneville and Miss May Eversole of Anville were quietly married last week. — Mrs. H. D. Peters of Island City went to Louisville last week to have an operation performed. A report is that she is getting along nicely. — Four members were received into Athens church and baptized Sunday by Rev. Edward Gabbard. — Miss Ruth McCollum of Levi will be a visitor here for three or four weeks. — Messrs. Everett Jones, J. H. and Godfrey Isaacs and the Misses Martha Smith Nunnie Craft, Lizzie and Lydia Isaacs were gladly and hospitably entertained by friends and relatives at this place Saturday night and Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Clay Griffith of South Fork attended church at Macedonia, Sunday. — Quite a crowd of young folk from this part attended singing school at Anglin, Sunday. — The new school house near this place is nearing completion. — Mrs. Eliza McCollum visited relatives at Island City, Thursday.

BLUEGRASS FARM AT PUBLIC SALE

On Saturday July 26th, 1913, I will sell about 100 acres bluegrass land, on the premises, 3 1-2 miles south of Paint Lick, in Garard County. Known as the Patterson place, plenty of water, good fences, orchard, etc. For particulars write W. F. Champe, Executor, Lancaster, Ky.

There are ladies who may be called men's women, being welcomed entirely by all the gentlemen, and cut or slightly by all their wives. — William Mukepeace Thackeray.

WE WILL CONDUCT

an instructive exhibition of all kinds of roofing at the Berea Fair grounds during the Fair.

"See Us at the Fair"

If you are in the market for any kind of roofing this fall it will pay you to come and see us.

We will have on the grounds about 100 different samples of all kinds of roofing and conduct a special

Low Price Sale for 3 days only

We also give you free instructions to apply your own roof.

If you have a leaky roof come and talk it over with us at the Fair or any other time. You will find us in Berea any Saturday afternoon ready to help you to secure a good satisfactory roof at a reasonable price.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Manager

Phone 7 or 187 Tinshop on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.

HIT BY INTERURBAN

AUTOMOBILE AND ELECTRIC CAR CRASH AT A CROSSING NEAR TOLEDO.

At Matzinger's Crossing, or "Dead Man's Crossing"—Two Dead, Three Injured.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Toledo, O.—Two sisters were killed, another fatally injured and two young men, one a brother of the women and the other a cousin, were fatally hurt when a Detroit, Monroe & Toledo interurban car struck their automobile at Matzinger's crossing, several miles east of the city. According to witnesses to the accident, the automobile was running about 20 miles an hour. The interurban which struck it was running about 30 miles an hour. Matzinger's crossing, where the accident occurred, is known as "Dead Man's Crossing" among auto drivers. The railroad tracks are obscured from the stone road by a large barn on one side and a house on another. Leahy, with his cousins, was running east. He ran up straight to the track when the fast approaching interurban crashed into the auto. The two girls who were killed and their sister were occupying the rear seat of the five-passenger machine. The big electric car struck this part of the machine, hurling the back of the machine far into the field where the bodies of the two girls were found. The two men occupied the front seat. Leahy is an engineer on the Pere Marquette railroad, while James Delaney is a brakeman on the terminal road.

TERRIBLE LOSSES SUFFERED

By Bulgarians and Servians; Fights the Hardest of War.

St. Petersburg.—The Reich asserts that pourparlers are passing between Greece, Servia, Montenegro and Rumania with the object of forming a new quadruple alliance. Rumors are persistent that Turkey threatens war unless Bulgaria evacuates Iudosto and the coast of Marmora. After ten days of fighting, more severe and deadly in character than anything in the last Italian War, a little light belongs to break upon the hitherto obscure operations. In the first place, the Servians have lost more men than in the whole previous campaign, and semi-official statements issued at Belgrade have the appearance of an intention to prepare the public for news of a disaster. Desperate fighting, with fluctuating fortunes, is proceeding along the Vardar and Bregalitzka rivers. Important news has been received of the Bulgarian invasion of Servia through Belgradechik, about 45 miles north-east of Nish, Servia's most important fortified town. No indication is given of the strength of the Bulgarian column at this point, but the Bulgarians claim to have defeated the Servians and captured five guns and a quantity of other war material, and, by the occupation of the passes, to have opened the road to Nish. There is heavy fighting also between the Servians and Bulgarians to the south of Isip. About 200,000 men are engaged and the losses on both sides appear to be terrible. Bulgaria's strategy appears to be to hold the Greeks in check, probably with comparatively small forces, while she deals with Servia. This assumption, if correct, would explain the victorious advance of the Greek army.

THE DISCIPLE OF DEATH.



the many exciting substances over which it passes.

However, the fly carries disease on other parts of its body. Its wings and hairs that cover it are frequently laden with germs.

The germs of typhoid fever are given off in great numbers in the discharges of patients. Flies often feed on this material. Their feet and bodies become smeared with germs. The insect carries them into the dining room and deposits them on the bread that some one is about to eat or washes them off in the milk into which it may fall.

The germs of tuberculosis are given off in large numbers in the sputum of patients. Flies gain access to this sputum and may leave it loaded with the germs of consumption.

Dysentery and infantile diarrhea are carried in the same way. Disease bearing is by no means limited to the intestinal germ diseases, however. It is said that ophthalmia or blindness, smallpox and other of the better known communicable diseases have been traced to the fly. Where actual laboratory proof does not exist circumstantial evidence is very strong. One investigator estimated the number of germs on a single fly, and his studies led him to place the figures at 6,600,000.

The female heart, as far as my experience goes, is just like a new India rubber shoe—you may pull and pull at it till it stretches out a yard long, and then let go, and it will fly right back to its old shape. — Judge Halliburton.

One of the newer motorcycles has a single seat which will carry two riders side by side.